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## THE TERMS

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## HORTENSIVS' SECOND LETTER.

On the conduct of the present War—The principles of the British government, &c.

A deep, weak and passionate, but obstinate, and inflexible, had vented upon a profligate war with his colonial subjects, a loyal but suffering people. The guilty project of unconditional submission was hailed, and in its place arose in majesty, from a nation of freemen. The severance of this fair portion of the empire, writhed and agonized the parent state, and seemed to be the last pang of expiring greatness. It was then, in the emphatic language of Shakspeare, the sun of England appeared to be for ever set.

This was a moment of serious retrospection. The eye would naturally cast a lingering look, on all it had through folly and wickedness been compelled to ever to relinquish. The separation, like the mandate of death, was immutable and eternal. Melancholy, as must have been a view of the past, it ought to have served as a guide to the future.

America had been dismembered from Britain by an illiberal and contracted policy, flowing from envious and solid motives. A cabinet dignified and magnificent—calculated to repair the mighty loss, would have shunned the former devious course; and followed one that was plain, simple and obvious. Britain had before her a youthful but growing people; brave, energetic and adventurous; rich in the native products of their various soil and climate, without manufactures, and therefore, presenting to a manufacturing state a nation of customers. The analogies from private life might have furnished examples of late but stopping kindness in reparation for misused power, where the authority of the parent, having for ever ceased, the tie of nature was the only link in the place of perverted authority and multiplied oppression. Instead of this wise, natural and benevolent conduct, we beheld in her angry brow the scowl of resentful malignity.

In the morning of peace,—ere yet oblivion had spread her mantle over dungeons, prison ships and murderers, whilst the fell Union Jack yet rung in our ears, England preyed, without remorse, on our miserable disunited confederacy. Already she glighted her eye's with our fallen and despoiled state. She beheld us become helpless, wretched and indigent. She triumphed in our disunion, and the most flattering ideas of restoration, especially of the New England states, began loudly to anticipate. America was an unwieldy body on which British cupidity might peck with impunity. We had no mutuality of commerce. She would not listen to the proposition of a commercial treaty. It was at this afflictive moment, when pressing her advantages with an iron hand, when the spirit of anarchy, disorganization and rebellion walked over the eastern states, fomented probably by that intriguing power—American good sense burst from her fetters and our country at once emerged from the darkness of a long and dreary night to the blaze of meridian day.

Thus a government, quick in the conception of ill, but tardy in the execution of its every purpose at the era of our Federal Constitution found when too late she had forced us into independence.—Soon our lands became productive—public credit was created—industry succeeded incoherence, and the seas were covered with our ships.

Again, an opportunity offered to that ill fated power to conciliate and attach us by some evidence of justice and good faith. No longer a torpid and almost lifeless body thrown on the beach of British avarice, unresisting and at her mercy, she ought with common policy to have hastened redress with all the sensibility of conscious wrong. But when we ceased to be contemptible, Britain became jealous. Coeval nearly with our grand epoch of 1789, a revolution was in the germ in Europe, about to produce the mightiest events and eventually to place us in new relations, that of neutral and belligerent, and expose that naughty government to all the jeopardy of fighting for existence.

Here I would pause to contemplate our enemy, to reflect on the principles & motives which thus fatally urged him into an apparent interminable war—to consider how he has maintained the character early assumed of the defender of the independence of nations, and in particular, how

he has since this last period acted towards the United States. The discussion is too ample for my present leisure; but I seize the occasion to pourtray, by a faint outline, the temper & genius of the late unhappy reign and the existing Regency.

The definition must be chiefly sought in the low grade of understanding, and those arbitrary principles of the present deranged monarch, unhappily imbued under the tutelage of his mother the princess of Wales and the earl of Bute. In a short time after he came to the throne, although in the full career of victory, the whig minister found the ground tremble under his feet, and he was driven from the helm. When again for a few months in power, his administration was of a motley complexion, a tessellated pavement, a piece of checker work, a compound of every ingredient, poison and its antidote—a stimulant and an anodyne. This baseless fabric, fleeting as a dream, soon disappeared. How transient the coalition! and the Rockingham and the Fox whig administrations! The second Mr. Pitt set out in parliament a whig. He was called on afterwards in a court of justice, to testify the share he had taken in the propagation of political principles then under prosecution. He came into permanent power on the ruin of the democratic part of the constitution. He violated a maxim of the modern practical system of the government by retaining his office against the will of the House of Commons.

There yet remained a solitary gleam of hope after the Tory administrations of Castlereagh and Percival, in the expected unfettered regency. To the tergiversation of the prince, and the base dereliction of his whig friends, may be attributed the present unnatural and wicked war waged by Britain against us. More than the ordinary sensation of disappointed ambition must have given birth to their pointed unqualified indignation. How keen must have been the abhorrence of the Prince in the mind of the virtuous Moire, when he repelled, as a disgrace, an offer of one of the first military orders, from the polluted fount of broken faith and tarnished honour. When we view, in black procession a Bute, a Graton, a North, a Pitt, a Canning and Castlereagh administrations, can we be surprised at the personal degradation of the monarch in the beginning of his reign—at the war with his colonies—their independence—the dishonourable and unfortunate war with the House of Bourbon? Can we wonder at that one now raging, sprung from the French Revolution? and, finally, their inglorious war with the United States, forced on us in self defence—on an unoffending people speaking the same language, of similar manners, with strong attachments to her laws and usages, and a predilection so powerful to her interests as to be hardly compatible with a fair neutrality—can we be astonished, under such a government, at the corrupt intrigues of a Henry in time of peace, and now cravily to prisoners—the employment of the savages the imprisonment since the war of our imprisoned seamen as prisoners of war—the insidious line of demarcation, exempting the Eastern States from hostility, and offering them peculiar privileges—at the American scalp, hung in the Senate Chamber of Upper Canada—and lastly the rapine and ruthless violence perpetrated on our shores, and as a climax in iniquity, the base murders on board the Chesapeake after her surrender?

HORTENSIVS OF P.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

Making further provision for the collection of internal duties and for the appointment and compensation of assessors.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors appointed under the act, entitled "an act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," shall be charged under the direction and superintendence of the Treasury Department, with the collection in their several districts, as defined in the said act, of the duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels; on sugar refined within the United States; on cargoes for the conveyance of persons; on licenses to retail dealers in wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise; on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors; and on notes of banks, bankers & certain companies; on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks, bankers and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions; and the bonds which the said collectors under the aforesaid act are required to give for the true and faithful discharge of their offices shall be deemed to extend to, and include the due collection and payment over of the monies arising within their respective districts from the several duties above recited; and in case of failure in the said due collection and payment, the said bonds shall be deemed to be forfeited to the United States, and may be sued and judgment

recovered thereupon in the manner pointed out by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to divide respectively the several territories of the United States and the District of Columbia into convenient districts for the purpose of collecting the internal duties above specified, and to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint a collector for every such district: *Provided*, That any of the said Territories, as well as the said District of Columbia, may, if the President shall think it proper, be erected into one collection district only: *And provided also*, That if the appointment of the said collectors, or any of them shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the President shall be and is hereby empowered to make such appointment during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several duties laid by the acts entitled "an act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels;" "an act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States;" "an act laying duties on cargoes for the conveyance of persons;" "an act laying duties on licenses to retail dealers in wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise;" "an act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors;" and "an act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies; on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks, bankers and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions," shall be laid out and collected in the several territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia in the same manner and under the said penalties as is provided by the said acts respectively; which said acts shall to all intents and purposes, and in every respect and particular, apply and extend to the several Territories of the United States, and to the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each of the collectors thus appointed within the several territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, & each collector appointed in any states, which shall under the provisions of the act entitled "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," pay his quota into the Treasury of the United States, whereby the collection by the several collectors of the quotas of the said direct tax imposed upon the several counties or districts of such State, shall become unnecessary, shall, within three months after being thereto required, give a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury for the true and faithful execution of his office, and settlement of his accounts according to law, in a sum not less than three thousand dollars; which bond shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any collector of internal duties, within the United States or the territories thereof, shall neglect or refuse for more than three months to make up and render to the proper officer his accounts of all duties, collected or secured, pursuant to such form as may be prescribed according to law, or to verify such accounts on oath or affirmation, if thereto required, or to pay over the monies which shall have been collected, his bond shall be deemed forfeited, and judgment thereon shall and may be taken at the return term, on motion to be made in open court by the attorney of the United States, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown to and allowed by the court: *Provided* always, That the writ or process in such case shall have been executed at least fourteen days before the return day thereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the amount of all debts due to the United States by any collector of internal duties, whether secured by bond or otherwise, shall, and hereby is declared to be a lien upon the lands and real estate of such collector, and of his sureties, if he shall have given bond, from the time when a suit shall be instituted for recovering the same; and for want of goods and chattels or other personal effects of such collector or his sureties, to satisfy any judgment which shall or may be recovered against them respectively such lands and real estates may be sold at public auction, after being advertised for at least three weeks in not less than three public places within the collection district, and in one newspaper printed in the county, if any there be, at least six weeks prior to the time of sale; and for all lands or real estates sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyances of the marshals or their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall give a valid title against all persons claiming under such collector or his sureties respectively.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the collectors

of direct tax and internal duties the following commissions on the monies received and accounted for by them, viz: On the monies arising from the direct tax in each and every collection district, where the quota of such district shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, eight per cent; where the quota shall exceed ten thousand dollars, and shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, seven per cent; where the quota shall exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, six per cent; where the quota shall exceed twenty thousand dollars, and shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars, five per cent; where the quota shall exceed thirty thousand dollars, and shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, four per cent; where the quota shall exceed fifty thousand dollars, three per cent; and on monies arising from internal duties, six per cent: *Provided*, That the commissions herein allowed for the collection of the direct tax and internal duties, shall in no case exceed four thousand dollars to any collector.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to apportion and distribute annually a sum not exceeding in the whole twenty five thousand dollars among such collectors as for the execution of the public service it shall appear to him necessary so to compensate, in addition to the other emoluments to which they are entitled: *Provided*, That no such allowance or distribution shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars to any one collector, nor shall be made to any collector whose gross emoluments other than this allowance shall amount to one thousand dollars a year; nor shall, when added to the other gross emoluments of such collector, exceed one thousand dollars a year.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to each collector for measuring according to law, each still or boiler employed for the purpose of distillation, being under the capacity of one hundred gallons, sixty cents; and for each still or boiler as aforesaid, of the capacity of one hundred gallons or more, seventy five cents. And the necessary expenses of procuring books, stationery, printed forms, certificates, and other documents necessary for the collection of the internal revenues and direct tax, shall and may be allowed to the collectors in the settlement of their accounts.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That each collector shall be authorized to appoint, by an instrument or instrument under his hand, as many deputies within his collection district, to be by him paid and compensated for their services, as he may deem proper, whose acts officially and legally performed shall be as valid and available in every respect as if performed by the collector himself.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors to keep accurate accounts of their official emoluments and expenditures, and the same, after being verified on oath or affirmation, to transmit annually on the last day of December, or within forty days thereafter, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to the commissioner of the revenue; and abstracts of the same shall be annually laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if the appointment of the principal assessors authorized by the act entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," or of any of them, shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby empowered to make such appointment during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to augment, in cases where he may find it necessary, the compensations fixed by the act aforesaid for the principal and assistant assessors, so, however, as that no principal assessor shall in any such case receive more than three hundred dollars, and no assistant assessor more than one hundred and fifty dollars.

H. CLAY, speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON,

AN ACT

Laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall deal in the selling of any goods, wares or merchandise, except such as are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, except such as are sold by the importer thereof in the original cask, case, box or package wherein the same shall have been imported, shall be deemed to be, and

hereby is declared to be a retail dealer, in merchandise within the meaning of this act; that every person who shall deal in a less quantity or in less quantities at one time than thirty gallons, except the importer in the original cask, case, box or package wherein the same shall have been imported, shall be deemed to be, and hereby is declared to be a retail dealer in wines, within the meaning of this act; and that every person who shall deal in the selling of any distilled spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons at one time, shall be deemed to be, and hereby is declared to be a retail dealer in distilled spirituous liquors. *Provided* always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to physicians, apothecaries, surgeons or chemists, as to any wines or spirituous liquors which they may use in the preparation or making up of medicines for sick, lame or diseased persons only; or to the sale of domestic spirits sold in quantities not less than five gallons at the place where the same shall have been distilled, and by the person or persons to whom a license for distilling the same shall have been granted agreeably to the laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who, on the first day of January next, shall be a retail dealer in wines, distilled spirituous liquors, or merchandise as above described or defined, shall, before the said day, and every person who after the said day shall become or intend to become such retail dealer as aforesaid shall, before he shall begin to sell by retail as aforesaid, any wine, distilled spirituous liquors or merchandise, apply for and obtain from the collector at, pointed by virtue of the act, entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the collection district in which such person resides, one or more licenses, as the case may be, for carrying on the business of selling by retail as aforesaid; which licenses respectively shall be granted for the term of one year upon the payment for each license respectively of the duty by this act laid on such licenses, and shall be renewed yearly upon the payment of the like sum for each license. And if any person shall, after the said day, deal in the selling of wines, distilled spirituous liquors, merchandise, by retail as above described and defined, without having license therefor as aforesaid, continuing in force, such person shall, in addition to the payment of the duty, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit. And no such license shall be sufficient for the selling of wines, distilled spirituous liquors or merchandise as aforesaid by retail at more than one place at the same time; but any person who by color of such license shall sell any wine, distilled spirituous liquors, or merchandise as aforesaid at more than one place at the same time shall be deemed to be in respect to such of the said articles as he or she shall so sell at more than one place at the same time, a retailer dealer therein as the case may be, without license, and shall forfeit and pay the like sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the payment of the duty to be recovered with costs and suit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid within their respective districts to grant licenses for retailing, which licenses shall be marked with a mark denoting the rate of the duty thereupon, and shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and being countersigned by the collector, who shall issue the same, or cause the same to be issued, shall be granted to any person who shall desire the same upon application in writing, and upon payment of the sum or duty payable by this act upon each license requested; *Provided* always, That no license shall be granted to any person to sell wines, distilled spirituous liquors or merchandise as aforesaid who is prohibited to sell the same by any state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following duties shall be paid on the licenses aforesaid, viz:

On the retailers of merchandise, including wines and spirits in cities, towns and villages, containing within the limits of one mile square, more than one hundred families; twenty five dollars; of wines alone, twenty dollars; of spirits alone, twenty dollars; of domestic spirits alone, fifteen dollars; of merchandise other than wines and spirits, fifteen dollars.

If any other place than cities, towns or villages containing within the limits of one mile square more than one hundred families; on retailers of merchandise, including wines and spirits, fifteen dollars; of wines and spirits, fifteen dollars; of spirits alone, twelve dollars; of domestic spirits alone, ten dollars; of merchandise other than wines and spirits, ten dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized to collect the duties imposed by this act; and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of

(Continued in last page.)



WASHINGTON, October 23.

A letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 21st inst., is published below.

Chief of Staff, U. S. Navy, 1813.

As soon as the last of the Florida

with the troops cleared the Niagara

On the 21st inst. at 10 A. M. discovered him

bearing a course for Niagara with stud-

ding sails and all sails set, wind from the

noon and westward; we made all sail to

ward, but as soon as we shot out from

the land so that he could fairly make us

out, he took in studding sails and hauled

upon a wind to the westward and made

all sail from us, the wind being light all

day we made but little progress against

the current, and at sun-down the enemy

was off the 22 Mile Creek and had evi-

dently gained considerably from us.

During the night the wind continued so

light that we altered our position but ve-

ry little, and at day-light on the 31 saw

the enemy at anchor close in with the

land, between 12 and 20 Mile Creek; as

soon as he saw us he weighed and made

all sail to the westward, wind from south

to south west and squally. I made all

sail in chase, and continued the chase the

whole day, it blowing very heavy in

squalls; at sun-down we could barely

make him out from the mast head when

he appeared nearly up to the head of the

Lake; it continued squally with rain and

the night very dark; at day light on the

4th day, could see nothing of the enemy

—continued working up for the head of

the Lake; towards meridian it became

calm. I ordered the Lady of the Lake to

sweep up to Burlington Bay and ascer-

tain whether the fleet was there—at half

past 9 P. M. she returned with informa-

tion that the fleet was not there. Saw

but two gun boats. It struck me at once

that he had availed himself of the dark-

ness of the preceding night and had ef-

fectly run for Kingston or down the Lake

for the purpose of intercepting the Flor-

ida with the army, I therefore made all

sail and shaped my course for the Ducks,

with a view of intercepting him or his

prizes if he should make any. The wind

increased to a strong gale from the north-

ward and westward and continued during

the whole day on the 5th, we therefore

made a great run, for at 1 P. M. we passed

Long Point; at 3 discovered 7 sail

near the False Ducks; presuming them

to be the fleet, made sail in chase; at 4

made them out to be sloops and schoo-

ners. I made the signal for the Sylph

and the Lady of the Lake to cast off their

tow, and chase N. E. soon after perceiv-

ing the enemy separating on different

tacks, I cast off the Governor Tompkins

from this ship, gave the squadron in

charge of Capt. Crane, and made all sail

in chase; at 5 the enemy finding us to

gain fast upon him, and one of his gun

vessels sailing much worse than the rest,

he took the people out & set her on fire.

At sun-down, when opposite the Real

Ducks, the Hamilton (late Growler) Con-

fiance (late Julia) and Mary Ann, struck

to us. The Sylph soon after bro't down

the Drummond, cutter-rigged. The La-

dy Gore run into the Ducks, but the Sylph

(which was left to watch her) took pos-

session of her early the next morning.

The Enterprise a small schooner is the

only one that escaped, and she owed her

safety to the darkness of the night.

Finding much difficulty in shifting the

prisoners, owing to the smallness of our

boats and a heavy sea, I determined to

take the prizes in tow and run for this

place, and land the prisoners and troops

at I had on board. We arrived here at

day light. On the 6th, the Lady of the

Lake having towed one of the prizes in,

I dispatched her immediately to cruise be-

tween the Real and False Ducks. She

returned the same afternoon, having dis-

covered the enemy's squadron going in-

to Kingston.

I have repaired the principal damages

sustained by this ship in the action on the

28th ult. and have put a new foremast

into the Governor Tompkins. We are

now ready and waiting the movements of

the Army, which is contemplated will

leave here on the 10th.

The vessels captured on the 5th are

gun vessels, mounting from 1 to 3 guns

each, with troops from the head of the

Lake, (but first from York) bound to King-

ston. We learnt from the prisoners,

that the enemy was very much cut up in

their hulls and spars, and a great many

were killed and wounded, particularly on

board of the Wolfe and Royal George.

I enclose herewith a list of the prisoners

taken on the 5th.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Sir your most obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Return of British prisoners of war, land-

ed from on board the cyndria under

the command of Commodore Isaac

Chauncey, October 5th and 6th, 1813.

C. W. Grant, Lieut. Col. B. M. L. C.

Charles de Veltre, Major Waterville,

Lieut. Col. brecht.

Frederick Zehnder, Capt. do. Major.

Francis Dicaunt, Lieut. do. Capt.

Wm. A. Steele, Lieut. and Adj. 89th.

Arthur Carter, Lieut. Royal Artillery.

Charles Morris, Vol. do. do.

David Duval, Lieut. Waterville, regt.

do. do.

Albert Marshall, Lieut. do. do.

Mart. M. Mallin, Lieut. 5th or King's

do. do.

do. do. Surgeon, Waterville re-

Major M. Leach, Lieut. Royal Navy,

commanding sloop Drummond.

James Jackson, Master's Mate, ditto,

commanding sloop Hamilton.

David Wingfield, do. do. schooner

Confiance.

T. Sampson, late master of the

sloop Betsey.

Joseph Fillett, Sailing Master.

Joseph Dennis.

John Segarford, Pilot.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians,

Privates and Seamen.

Royal Artillery, 1. 82th regiment

10. Waterville regt. 186. Newfound-

land regt. 3. Voltegeurs, 1. Royal Na-

vy, 33. Officers of the Army and Navy,

18. Total 253.

FROM THE LONDON STATESMAN.

AMERICAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—Your observations of yesterday,

on the Extraordinary Gazette account of

the midnight success of the British arms

in Canada, manifest a nice discrimination

of what, no doubt is fact, a sincere regard

for truth, and a disinterested love for

the true glory and welfare of your coun-

try.

Gazettes extraordinary and second edi-

tions may, 'tis true, delight the diseased

ear, and ministers to the vitiated taste of

an abused people, by narratives of bat-

tles and banquets of blood; but by gar-

bled and partial statements, by diminu-

tions of loss, and exaggerations of victory;

in short, by the suppression of truth, they

must, in every well regulated mind, in-

crease the abhorrence of a war originated

in injustice, prosecuted with cruelty, and

circumscribed by deceit.

We have often heard of the poisonings,

the massacres in cold blood, and the mid-

night murders of our arch enemy Napo-

leon, and the natural effect must be to

curse a system which transforms man in-

to a fury, who sacrifices at the shrine of

his ambition all the virtues of humanity.

It is to be regretted that our gazettes have

to record actions which excite similar ab-

horrence, accompanied with deep sorrow

for the wounds inflicted upon our nation-

al honor and the shade thrown over our

military glory. Though the writer has,

“from caution or policy,” as you will ob-

serve, omitted the Indian and savage fi-

ggle of the drama, yet enough is related

to startle us with horror and overwhelm

us with shame. In thus conquering, we

must have subdued every feeling of hu-

manity and every principle of sound po-

lity. But in allying ourselves with sav-

ages, the inference is too obvious—that

we become partners in all the barbarities

of the Indian warfare. We are told that

seven hundred bayonets surprised three

thousand and five hundred Americans in

the night, 1000 1200 were killed and the

rest put to flight. No doubt they were

when thus surprised; but still it is the

most surprising thing that every British

soldier could kill his man and half; then

put to flight three times their number,

without the most active co-operation of

their Indian ally, his tomahawk and scal-

ping knife!

Without referring to the opinions and

decisions of publicists, I believe that the

practice of what is called honorable war-

fare is tacitly opposed to all midnight at-

tacks upon a defenceless enemy in the

arms of sleep. If it be not cowardly, it

is not military—if not military, it is un-

worthy a Briton and a soldier. I trust

there is but one instance which can be

paralleled with the above, and which will

appear more unaccountable, inasmuch as

we had not the excuse of Indian co-op-

eration and our inability to restrain their

barbarous passions.

It was in the former war with Ameri-

ca, when Sir Charles Grey, on a midnight

expedition to surprise a party of Ameri-

cans, asleep in a barn in Pennsylvania, or-

dered his men to take the flames from their

firelocks. The centinels were bayoneted,

and the greatest part of the Americans

shared the same fate though they cried

aloud for quarters. By such an action he

obtained the expressive title of “no flint

Grey,” and his memory has been handed

down in America, by that title to the pre-

sent hour. General Wayne surprised

Stoney Point on the North River, all his

soldiers, crying out furiously “remember

the bark.” The British fell on their

knees and implored quarters. After

terrifying them sufficiently, he showed a

merciful retaliation, for not a life was

sacrificed!

An Irish rebel general was pressed to

attack the British army in the dead of

night. He observed, “he was a soldier

and no murderer!”

I had vainly hoped that lessons like these

would have operated to prevent the repe-

tition of such cruel scenes in all possible

future wars between the mother country

and her offspring. The conflagrations

of towns and villages, the massacres of

men, women, and children by our Indian

allies in the above war with the Ameri-

cans, added cruelty to injustice, and goad-

ed them on to desperation; every suc-

ceeding battle was fought with increased

valor and progressive success, till the

Americans emancipated themselves from

the toils of the British lion, who, for thus

abusing the noblest part of his nature,

deserved to lose, and did forever lose,

the fairest portion of his trans-Atlantic for-

range.

To test of experience, and the evi-

dence of facts seem lost upon us—we

are following the old and cruel system of

warfare—our impolicy and intemperance

will stare us in the face, when we see it

unite all parties against us in America,

in prosecuting the contest with that vigor

and determination which will eventually

expel us from the western hemisphere.

He is the true patriot who exposes the

error of Government and its agents, and

the decisions of his countrymen—he, it

is, who tells us their is no occasion to

look into history for an instance of prin-

ciple, connubial fidelity and fecundity in

the reign of Harry VIII. of parliamentary

purity in that of Charles II. and of judi-

cial virtue in that of James II. We have

a prince who has no domestic brawls with

his wife; we have a parliament which re-

jects itself; and you, sir, have had a

judge who, it is said, graces a dinner ta-

ble as well as the bench.

You, sir, have stood forth manfully and

boldly in defence of a violated constitu-

tion, and in endeavouring to reclaim a

good but misguided people to their senses,

their prosperity and happiness by advoc-

ating the cause of liberty, peace, and



through England, Scotland and Ireland, than the building of 20 steamships, and to destroy the British trade, and bring the war to a close, than the destruction of 50 privateers, and all our frigates scouring a wide sea in search of the enemy.

The depredations committed by the Argus (30 vessels destroyed) is proof positive of the effect of such cruising near their numerous bays and inlets. I would also give them special orders to land occasionally in Scotland, England and Ireland and commit such depredations as are deemed necessary for retaliation only—and there are hundreds of defenceless places where they can land in perfect safety. When Paul Jones was on the coast of Scotland and Ireland during the revolutionary war, the people were in the habit of running into the country every night; they are not so well prepared to repel such sudden invasion as we are, as the few of the peasantry are permitted to have a gun in their house.

"We would also direct the commanders to carry off (which they can easily do) a few of the Scotch and English noblemen who have their seats near the sea shore—to be ransomed for prize money for the crews who capture them; the sum levied to be in proportion to their talents and distinction. For instance, Lord Castlereagh might be found paying a visit to his father's family mansion at Mount Stewart, in Ireland, so near the sea coast that a boat could land within pistol shot of his house; if they should be so lucky as to get hold of him, he would be almost equal to a planet, and the smaller by proportion. I would distinguish this little fleet by the name of the Yankee Blockading Squadron—and when any of them are captured, let them be replaced without delay, so as the squadron will always number ten sail. Let the crews have 25 percent on the value of every vessel so destroyed, exclusive of the navy pay, to be paid them at the end of every six months by our government—and the officer that destroys the greatest number to be promoted."

FROM THE ONTARIO MESSENGER, OCT. 19. Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Upper Canada, Twelve Mile Creek, Head Quarters, Oct. 19, 1813.

Here we are, undisputed possessors of the Upper provinces, from Malden to Burlington Heights. On Friday and Saturday last, the brave volunteers of General McClure's brigade crossed over, and this morning we took up our line of march in pursuit of General Vincent and his army. On parading the troops to march, the following general orders were issued: "About a thousand men, choice spirits, then marched to meet the enemy. But on arriving at his encampment, the Cross-Roads, we found he had precipitately quitted it, and marched to Burlington Heights, where he is entrenching in a fortified camp. We pursued with all the speed and vigor consistent with prudence, and arrived here early this afternoon. Here we have been detained in collecting the baggage and public stores which Vincent left in his hurry to retreat. At least 250 barrels of flour, Giengary hats, quantities of bread, pork, &c. are ours. Our next steps I am not at liberty to communicate; but rely upon it we shall not be idle."

From the accounts of deserters who come in daily, and from the inhabitants, we learn that Proctor's army is entirely defeated, that none but the General & his aid escaped. Further accounts state that General Harrison is at Grand River. If this should be correct, Gen. McClure's movement will have been most fortunate, for then Vincent will be between him and Harrison. God grant we may have fallen chance to try the spirit of militia upon regular British soldiers. Vincent had a force of from 1300 to 2000; we have 1000 militia, and 3 or 600 Indians, who are under the command of our friend General Porter.

The most remarkable order has, as yet been preserved, and the inhabitants of Canada hail us as friends and deliverers. It is true General McClure has not distinguished himself or his brigade by action but he has done what the whole regular force under Boyd and Wilkinson did not do, that is, he has caused the enemy to evacuate the whole territory as far as the head of the lake.

—Omitted for want of room—

We have been obligingly furnished by a friend with the following interesting intelligence of the frigate R-ex, and her brilliant commander, and crew. It is one year (six days) since the Essex left the Cape of the Delaware.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER—DATED

Boston, October 21. A gentleman dined with me yesterday, who is of Norfolk, his name is Banks; he had just arrived from Havana. He informed me that in the middle of August last he was in Jamaica, where were 3 or 4 gentlemen, masters of vessels, who had been captured by Capt. Porter of the FRI GATE ESSEX, and carried, ships and cargoes, into Liana. When they had been liberated, they travelled on mules across the southern continent to Porto Bello, on their way to England. They had been commanders of South Sea ships, engaged in the Whale Fishery, &c. Captain Porter was in fine health, as was all his ship's company. Frigate and crew in excellent order. He had with him an excellent man of war brig which he had taken, and offered and manned her by new enlistments, & kept her company for cruising. She was a very fine vessel. He got at Liana supplies. He had, as those English masters expressed it, "gilded many vessels and had much property on board." He was endeavoring the sale of the captured ships, but was not permitted; it was, however, expected he would accomplish it.

Gen. Harrison has added a new maneuver to the science of military tactics—charging bayonet on horseback; which may afford some ingenious Englishman an opportunity of discovering a method of countermarching it, as Capt. Manby has explained to the enlightened John Bull the American secret of spangering at sea.

FROM THE STANBISH OF UNION.

### BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Possessing the command of Lake Erie, and a decisive superiority on Lake Ontario, no material obstacle appears to prevent the debut of our armies in CANADA. Henceforward we may contemplate the remaining British possessions in North America, as the theatre of signal and successful military operations; and indulge the prospect of their becoming annexed to our empire. In the present situation of affairs, when the eye of the American public is turned with solicitude to that quarter, a geographical sketch of those provinces, we trust, will prove acceptable.

Proceeding from their northern extremity, the provinces which still bow beneath an European sovereign and a British yoke, upon the continent, are New Britain, or the land of Labrador—Lower Canada—Upper Canada—Nova Scotia—and New Brunswick.

The principal contiguous or dependent islands, are St. John's—Cape Breton—and Newfoundland.

These eight territories are comprehended within six separate independent provinces or governments.

- I. Lower Canada, which comprises New Britain, Lower Canada, properly so called, and Newfoundland.
- II. Upper Canada.
- III. Nova Scotia.
- IV. New Brunswick.
- V. Cape Breton.
- VI. St. John's.

The first four of these provinces have their own legislatures, and are governed by their own laws; the two last by the laws of England.

The governor general of British America usually resides at Quebec, in Lower Canada. He is governor for the time being, of that one of the six provinces, in which he happens to be personally present.

The governor general of Nova Scotia is governor for the time being, of that one of the four last mentioned provinces, in which he happens to be personally present. He usually resides at Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

Each province has its own lieutenant governor, who acts as governor in the absence of the governor general.

The provinces of New Brunswick, and Upper and Lower Canada, adjoint or bind upon the territory of the United States.

The bay of Passamaquoddy, and the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of 1763, divide the province of New Brunswick from the District of Maine. The shape of New Hampshire assimilated to a triangle, and an imaginary, but distinct line, separates its narrow northern termination from a portion of the Canada. The Canals also stretch along the whole of the northern line of Vermont.

A portion of the St. Lawrence, the whole of Lake Ontario, to the Niagara river, and the south easterly section of Lake Erie of the boundary of New York.

Another limited portion of Lake Erie makes a division to the extreme north west of Pennsylvania, for the distance of between forty and fifty miles. The residue of Erie gives a part of the boundary of Ohio.

The water communication from Erie to Huron is also included, to a short distance, within the limits of the boundary line of Ohio.

The residue of the water communication—lake Huron itself—the water passage to Lake Superior, together with the latter lake; and from thence to the lake of the Woods, is the boundary line between the British dominions and the Michigan territory.

So extensive is the line which separates the United States from the provinces of Britain, affording a frontier liable to her ravages, and to the effects of other disgraceful intrigues with the savages.

The following may be considered as nearly an accurate table of the extent and population of the present British provinces.

1. New Britain, comprising Labrador, New South Wales, and New North Wales.	
Length,	1800 miles.
Breadth,	800 miles.
Shoaly uninhabited. Its scanty population not estimated.	
2. Lower Canada.	
Greatest length,	800.
Greatest breadth,	450.
Medial breadth,	250.
Population, about,	250,000.
3. Upper Canada.	
Greatest length,	1000.
Greatest breadth,	500.
Medial breadth,	300.
Population, about,	80,000.
4. Nova Scotia.	

Is a large peninsula, reaching from the province of New Brunswick into the Atlantic. It lies between lat. 43, 30, and 48, 4, N. and between long. 58, 50, and 67, W. Its length is 207 miles, its breadth 455, and it contains about 14,000 square miles.

Population, between 70,000 and 80,000.

5. New Brunswick.

Neither Morse nor Mackenzie have given the length or breadth of this province, but the former affords the following description of its boundaries:

Bound west by the District of Maine, from which it is separated by the River St. Croix, and a line drawn due north from its source to Canada line; north by the southern boundary of the province of Lower Canada, until it touches the seashore of the western extremity of Chatham Bay; then following the various windings of the seashore to the Bay of Fundy, in the straits of Northumberland; on the south coast it is divided from Nova Scotia by the several windings of the Musquash River, from its confluence with the Annapolis, at the head of Chignecto canal, to its main source; and from thence by a due east line to the Bay of Fundy before mentioned. The northern shores of the Bay of Fundy, constitute the remainder of the southern boundary. Several islands in Passamaquoddy bay, are also within the limits of the Province.

Mr. Morse supposes the population of the province of New Brunswick to exceed fourteen thousand.

6. Island of Cape Breton.

This Island, formerly called by the French Isle Royale, lies between lat. 45, 23, and 47, N. and between long. 59, 41, and 61, 29, W. from London, and about 45 leagues to the westward of Halifax. It is about 105 miles in length, and from 20 to 84 in breadth, and is separated from Nova Scotia by a strait, called the Gut of Cansu, which is a communication between the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. Morse states the population of this Island, to be about 300.

7. Island of St. John's.

It is pleasantly situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the northern coast of the province of Nova Scotia, and is 102 miles long, and from 10 to 25 broad, according to Pinkerton, 60 long, and 35 broad. Population 8000.

8. Island of Newfoundland.

Newfoundland limits the north eastern side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is separated from New Britain by the straits of Bellefleur, and from Cape Breton by the principal mouth of the Gulf. It lies between lat. 46, 48, and 52, 31, N. and between long. 52, 31, 53, 40, W. Its length is 881 miles, &c. its breadth varies from 40 to 257. Its shape is irregular.

The Great Bank lies 60 miles from the south eastern shore. It is 300 miles long, &c. 75 broad. To the east of this lies the Fair Bank. The next is Green Bank, 240 miles long, and 120 broad.

Then comes, about the same side. Then St. Lawrence, White Bank, and Bank of St. Peter's, which extend from lat. 41, to 49, W.

Phenice Islands on a large bay of the same name. It is the principal town on the Island, and contains 3000 inhabitants. The population of the whole Island is 30,000.

The preceding accounts are extracted from the latest edition of Morse, and may be considered, in general, correct. A great proportion of the settlers of Upper Canada are emigrants from the French. Numbers would rejoice in participating our liberties, by becoming citizens of the United States; and would, probably, join our standard, if accomplished by a sufficient force to ensure protection. For the present, we must refer those interesting observations, which naturally arise from the consideration of the present subject. In a future paper, we shall endeavor to afford a description of the principal cities & towns in the two Canadas.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1813.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

SIR, Although the Democratic citizens of Kent county have local reasons for rejoicing in this, they have nevertheless been at alive to the true successes of our brave army and navy—and not thinking it "unbecoming in a moral and religious people" to express the pleasure they felt, they determined to testify their joy in the most public manner.

In pursuance of this determination, they agreed to meet together at the Market House in Chester Town, on Saturday the 31st inst. and named a committee of arrangements, under whose direction the business of the day was conducted with a degree of taste and splendor seldom exhibited but in large cities.

The day was ushered in by a discharge of artillery from Capt. Morrison's company, and at 12 o'clock a federal salute fired.

Under the superintendence of Capt. Campbell and Palmer, the revenue barge was rigged into an elegant schooner called JAMES MADISON, Capt. John Campbell, commander—and being decorated with appropriate colors, and drawn on wheels through the streets, was a subject of general admiration and applause. For the splendid appearance of the ship, we were, in a great measure, indebted to the democratic ladies, who exerted themselves to commemorate the deeds of heroes; and while the gallant Decatur's motto, "Free trade and Sailors' rights," steamed elegantly from the main mast, the dying words of the lamented Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship," were equally conspicuous at the fore top mast head.

At 2 o'clock the company sat down to a very handsome dinner, at which Gen. Chambers presided, assisted by Judge Houston, as vice-president; and after dinner the following toasts were drank, under a discharge of artillery:

1. The United States—Continent and infinity to all who would sever their union.
2. The army and navy of the United States—Their triumphs are ours, and we held them as distinguished brethren of the truly American family.
3. Commodore Perry and the brave officers and crews of his squadron—"For their late glorious victory on Lake Erie, be but a prelude to further triumphs."
4. Commodore Chauncey—The promising pupil of the "Knight of the Lake," he waits but an opportunity to measure swords with his tutor.
5. General Harrison—His zeal, activity and bravery have convinced the world that our Generals are not all fools.
6. The war—May it be prosecuted with unceasing energy, until we obtain complete justice.
7. Peace—It is one of the greatest blessings, but may be purchased too dear; may we obtain "a speedy and honorable one."
8. The President of the United States—He has not ceased to deserve well of his country.
9. The memory of General Washington—If he had lived to this day, he would have "frowned indignantly" upon the present palitators and defenders of our savage and ruthless enemies.
10. The memory of General Pike—His years were few but full of glory, and his fame will be eternal.
11. The memory of Lawrence, Allen, Burrows, and other naval heroes who have fallen in defence of "Free trade and Sailors' rights"—Honour'd be their ashes.
12. The Heads of Departments in the general government—We are proud of the talents and patriotism that distinguish them.
13. Thomas Jefferson—Never can republicans meet to celebrate a triumph of their country, without recollecting the services of that illustrious statesman.
14. Domestic Manufactures—The complete independence of our country depends greatly on their prosperity.
15. Agriculture, and a commerce unshackled by any other restraints than shall be imposed on it by our own representatives in Congress.
16. The Russian Embassy—Whatever may have been the motive of the Senator in that transaction, the President has done his duty.
17. Federalists—"the true Boston stamp"—We lament their infatuation as much as we detest their wickedness and hypocrisy—Reformation to them.
18. The American Fair—May they smile on the friends of the United States, and on them a lone.

At an early hour the company rose from table, to prepare for marching through the town, where new justifications awaited them. The houses (with a very few accidental exceptions) were brilliantly illuminated to receive the "James Madison," that was also elegantly lighted up, and well prepared for the contemplated voyage, which was propiously terminated, as will be found by the Log-Book herewith transmitted, by order of the committee of arrangement.

SAMUEL LEONARD, Sec'y.

Chester-Town, Oct. 26th, 1813.

At a meeting of the committee of arrangement, it was resolved unanimously, that the U. States' revenue barge be rigged into a schooner, and placed on runners to be drawn by six horses, and that she be called the JAMES MADISON.

Resolved unanimously, That Captain John Campbell take the command of the JAMES MADISON, and that the following persons be appointed to the different stations:

- Lieutenants—Capt. Henry Yearly, 1st, and Capt. Richard Readman, 2d.
- Surfing Master—Capt. John Palmer.
- Purser—Mr. John Hynd (Rock-Hill).
- Surgeon—Dr. George Washington Thomas.
- Treasurer of Accounts—Mr. David Chambers.
- Master's Mate—Capt. O. Russell and Capt. S. Kikman.
- Anchor—Capt. John Morgan.
- Boatman's Mate—Mr. Spence.
- Quartermaster—Mr. James Hales, Junr.
- Cook—Mr. Thomas Kaice.
- Quartermaster—Mr. John Russell and Mr. Carroll.
- Larder's Steward—Mr. W. Wheeler.

Captain's Clerk—Mr. E. Parden.

Navy Agent—Capt. James Claypoole. Oct. 21st and 22d, all hands busily employed in getting the JAMES MADISON ready for sea.

At 2 P.M. The JAMES MADISON being rigged and fitted for the voyage, hoisted and displayed from her main heads flags made and presented for the reason by the democratic ladies of Chester. That at the main bearing Decatur's motto—Free trade and Sailors' rights—that at the fore, the dying words of the immortal LAWRENCE, "Don't give up the ship."

At meridian, orders were given for all hands to embark and close ship for getting under way. At 1 P.M. all things being clear, and the signal made for sailing—hoop up and made sail with a leading wind and a smooth sea.

At half past 1 P.M. anchored with our best bower off Port Henry, in 15 fathoms water, good holding ground—fired a salute which was politely returned by the Fort. Three cheers.

At 2 P.M. the officers and crew landed and joined their fellow citizens in the pleasures of the day.

At 6 P.M. the business of the day being completed, the officers and crew embarked and made the signal for getting under way.

At half past 6 P.M. all things being clear, hoop up, made sail and stood to the S. W.

At 7 P.M. tacked ship and stood to the E. S. E. equally weather and hard sea.

At quarter past 7 P.M. carried away the fore top mast; all hands employed in clearing away and securing rigging and sails—one hand kept lashing the Jack to the mast head—"Don't give up the ship." Three cheers.

At half past 7 P.M. tacked ship and stood to the S. W. weathered away ALL READY SHOALS in three fathoms water, hard bottom.

At 8 P.M. bore away to the N. W. fair wind and tide, with pleasant weather.

At 9 P.M. being in the latitude of Montpelier, and longitude of Washington, anchored and moored with both bowers under Cape Cod line, in 15 fathoms water, good holding ground—called all hands to quarters, fired a federal salute of 18 guns.

The officers and crew after receiving the thanks of the commander, were discharged, with orders to hold themselves in readiness for future duty. Three cheers.

Washington City, October 23.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Parker, to the Secretary at War, dated

Burlington, October 19, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you a communication from Col. Isaac Clarke, dated the 15th instant.

The expedition appears to have been well concerted and happily executed, for which the Col. deserves great credit.

On our part none were killed, and only two wounded, neither of them dangerously.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS PARKER,

Brig. Gen. Commanding

The Hon. John Armstrong,

Secretary at War.

Extract of a letter from Col. Clark to Brig. Gen. Parker, dated

Camp Masses Landing,

October 15, 1813.

It is with great pleasure I can inform you of a successful attack upon the enemy at Massesqui Bay on the morning of the 12th inst. (After detailing his approach to the enemy which evinces an excellent knowledge of the country, the Colonel states:—At this time I had only the rifle men with me, the artillery moving slow and the militia protecting the rear. We proceeded to the village (Massesqui) and arrived within 25 rods of the enemy before we were discovered. We found them drawn up under Major Powell in a manner that would have annoyed us much had we attacked them by water, but wholly unprepared to defend themselves on the land side; they commenced a fire on the left flank, but in ten minutes after the first attack they laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Understanding that a force of 200 men under Colonel Lock was marching to attack us, I dispatched Captain Finch with his company to reconnoitre them, and ascertain their course. He proceeded with such promptness and ability as to surprise and capture the advanced guard, consisting of cavalry, excepting one man who escaped, and giving the information, the enemy retreated.

The prisoners were then put on board our boats and sent to Burlington.

Our whole force engaged was one hundred and two—the number of prisoners taken is one hundred and one, their killed nine and wounded fourteen.

I am, sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC CLARK.

Brig. Gen. PARKER,

Commanding at Burlington, Vt.

Treasury, (N. J.) Oct. 26, 1813.

"Our Legislature this day met. Both houses formed quorum. In Council, Charles Clarke, Esq. was elected Vice President, (without opposition from the federalists, though they last year displaced him) and James L. Secretary.

"In the House, the Federalists made a stand. The Republicans nominated Ephraim Boteman, Esq. for Speaker, and Daniel Coleman, Esq. for Clerk. The Federalists nominated Wm. Pearson, Esq. for Speaker, and Richard L. Beatty for Clerk. The votes were—

FOR SPEAKER.	FOR CLERK.
Bateman 20	Pearson 11
Coleman 20	Beatty 12

"The Republican Door-keeper, who was turned out by the Federalists last year, was also reinstated.

"Judge Pennington will probably be Governor—Gen. Dickinson Judge in his place.

"The Republicans are very harmonious, and will no doubt advance with a steady step in the discharge of their duties, regardless of the opposition."

By the Northern Mail last evening we received the following:

From the Burlington Sentinel, Oct. 22. Accounts from Gen. Hampton's army, at the Four-Corners, Chatauga, are down to Wednesday morning last, they were then on the eve of a march, having drawn six days provisions. The object of the expedition is not known.

COMMUNICATED.

(By a friend of the late Dr. Nor.)

On Thursday, the 14th day of October, at Greenville, departed this life, Doctor PERRY E. NOEL.

The mind of this distinguished Physician was of no ordinary cast—Having received the benefits of a classical education, he studied medicine, with much assiduity, under the care of an able Physician; and completed his course of medical instruction at the University of Edinburgh. From that celebrated school of medicine, he obtained the highest honors in his profession, which was in his power to confer. Since his establishment in his own country, as a practitioner in physic, he had remitted nothing of his diligence, and his merits had not been unnoticed.

At the first meeting of the Medical Faculty, under a law of the State, he was elected one of

the members of the Board of Examiners for the Shore, in which situation he has continued, by repeated re-elections, (highly respected and beloved by his brethren and colleagues) until the day of his lamented death. His fellow citizens, who were not inexpressible to his merits, for he enjoyed much of their confidence, possessed a large and extensive practice, and a well deserved and increasing reputation.

It could not, well be otherwise—in his judgment as a practitioner of medicine, he was second to none of his brethren. His attention to the treatment of his patients, were equalled only by his judgment with which he combated their diseases.

By the writer of this history, his services and of affectionate tribute to his memory, he will ever be remembered, as a brother and a friend. Of his worth as a man—of his loss as a Physician, the grief and distress of his neighborhood, and of the whole, in their afflictions, had been in the habit of consulting with confidence upon his care and his skill afforded the fullest proof. To his merits as a Friend and a Father, the tears, the heart-rending anguish of his bereaved and afflicted widow and children, bear the fullest testimony. As a patriot—but how could a man, so distinguished by the amiable qualities which adorned his character, be other than zealously and warmly attached to the honor and interests of his country?—He loved his country passionately, and his death must be considered a public calamity.

To this heavy bereavement, to this most affecting dispensation of Divine Providence, it becomes us, however, to submit. We do not murmur our dear departed friend lived a life of extensive usefulness here, and rests now, we humbly trust, in the bosom of his God.

this life on the 27th inst. Mr. Robert Ruck, of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, in the 42d year of his age, after a long and painful illness which he bore with unexampled patience and resignation. In the death of Mr. Ruck his family have lost an invaluable friend, and the community at large a respectable and worthy citizen, as a companion he was kind, affectionate, and provident, as a father and uncle tenderly loved, and seven promising children to mourn their irreparable loss, beside a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances—on the following day the rights of sepulture were performed by the Rev. Mr. Seull in a truly solemn and impressive manner.

On Wednesday night, the 27th inst. JOHN SENEY, Esq. attorney at law, of this town.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

29th day of October, A. D. 1813.

On application of ELIZABETH HATTAN, administratrix of Thomas Hutton, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at E. town.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of a court of orphans court of Talbot county, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this twentieth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—

Ja. Price, Reg'r.

Wills for Talbot county

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of May next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Elizabeth Hattan, Adm'r.

of Thomas Hutton, dec'd.

november 2—3

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

October 23, 1813.

Ordered, That Joseph Greenwood, executor of Daniel Lister, deceased, cause a notice according to law, to said deceased's creditors to produce their claims to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star" and "Monitor" published in Easton.

Test,

Richd. Berrell, Reg'r.

This is to give notice—That the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Lister, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of May next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Joseph Greenwood, Ex'or.

november 2—3

FOR SALE,

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Peck's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Talbot Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton-Faint by water, and eight miles from Easton by land. Its advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit; in the large quantity of heavy ship timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauties of this situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fences to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land. The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. At the sale object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, Stock of any other State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Hemlock M. Chamberlain,

Ex'or. of Sam'l Chamberlain.



(Continued from first page.)

And all those penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be used for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the collector within whose district any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall have been incurred; by bill, plaint or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States; and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector shall first discover, if other than a collector shall first inform of the cause, matter, or thing whereby any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, for one year thereafter and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
August 2, 1813.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

To establish the office of commissioner of the revenue

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for superintending the collection of the direct tax and internal duties laid by the authority of the United States, there shall be an officer, in the Department of the Treasury, to be designated commissioner of the revenue, who shall be charged, under the direction of the head of the department, with preparing all the forms necessary for the assessors and collectors of the tax and duties aforesaid; with preparing, signing, and distributing all the licenses required by any law imposing any of the duties aforesaid; and with the superintendence generally of all the officers employed in assessing and collecting the said tax and duties.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioner of the revenue shall likewise superintend the collection of the residue of the former direct tax and internal duties which may be outstanding, and shall also execute the services with respect to lighthouses and other objects which were usually performed by the former commissioners of the revenue.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to place also the collection of the duties on import and tonnage under the superintendence of the said commissioner of the revenue, if in his opinion, the public service will be promoted by transferring that duty from the comptroller to the said commissioner.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the said commissioner of the revenue, shall be the same with that of the auditor of the Treasury; and that he shall, for the present, be allowed a number of clerks, whose salaries shall not, in the whole, exceed four thousand and a year.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the Commissioner and salaries aforesaid, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets to and from the commissioner of the revenue, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage, under the same restrictions as are provided by law with respect to other free letters and packets.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
July 24, 1813.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

Making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sums appropriated by the act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say: For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, the sum of thirty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

For fitting up four rooms in the building purchased by the United States, where the general post office is held, for the use of the superintendent general of military supplies, two thousand

four hundred dollars and twelve hundred and eighty dollars, for the support of any money to the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
August 2, 1813.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

Allowing a bounty to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a bounty of twenty five dollars be paid to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States, commissioned as letters of marque, for each and every prisoner by them captured and brought into port, and delivered to an agent authorized to receive them in any port of the United States; and he Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay or cause to be paid to such owners, officers and crews of private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, for each prisoner captured and delivered as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
August 2, 1813.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

For the relief of the officers and crew of the late United States brig Vixen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Accountant of the Navy Department be, and he is hereby authorized and required to assume the day of the departure of the brig Vixen from a port in the United States on her last cruise, as the day on which the accounts of the officers and crew of the said brig, shall be finally settled and balanced. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the officers and crew of any claims to further payment than is allowed by this act, which may on satisfactory proof appear to be just.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to allow and pay unto the officers and crew of the said brig, such sum of money as in his judgment may be due to them for their pay.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
August 2, 1813.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

Authorizing the payment for waggon and teams, captured or destroyed by the enemy at Detroit.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person who has sustained damage by the loss of his wagon and team, or either of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, while the same were actually employed in the transportation of baggage or supplies for the army under the command of brigadier general William Hull during the summer of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and which were captured or destroyed by the enemy on the surrender of said army at Detroit, shall be allowed the value of such wagon and team, or either of them, lost as aforesaid, the facts of the loss of the same, as well as the value thereof, to be ascertained in such manner as on such evidence, as the President of the United States may direct; to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
August 2, 1813.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

For the relief of Joshua Dorsey.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Joshua Dorsey, who is now confined in the jail of Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland, on a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: Provided however, That any estate, real or personal, which the said Joshua Dorsey may have or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy any judgment obtained against him by the United States, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged: And provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to discharge, or affect the liability of any co-obligor, that may have been bound

with the said Joshua Dorsey, for the payment of any money to the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
August 2, 1813.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

For the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Accountant of the Navy Department be, and he is hereby authorized and required to assume the day of the departure of the United States brig Vixen from a port in the United States on her last cruise, as the day on which the account of the said Edwin T. Satterwhite, the purser of said brig, shall be settled and balanced. And that the Account of the Navy Department be authorized to pay to the said Edwin T. Satterwhite such sum as may be due for pay and commissions previous to the said day of the sailing of the brig Vixen from a port of the United States, if in his judgment any such sum may be due.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
July 22, 1813.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

Making an appropriation for finishing the Senate Chamber, and repairing the roof of the North Wing of the Capitol.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding nine thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to finishing the Senate chamber, and repairing the roof of the North wing of the Capitol; which sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
July 26, 1813.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

To provide for the accommodation of the Household of the President of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold, such part of the furniture and equipment belonging to his Household, as may be decayed and out of repair, and that the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, together with the proceeds of such sales, be appropriated for the accommodation of the Household of the President of the United States, to be laid out at his discretion and under his direction.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
July 26, 1813.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### VENUE

Will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, the 24th of November next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the place I now reside, in Hunting Creek Neck, Caroline county, a number of valuable Farm Horses, Cattle, a yoke of young Steers, a number of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, in good order, a good Wheat Fan, Farming Utensils, &c. A credit of nine months will be given for all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date, all sums under 6 dollars the cash will be required.

Peregrine P. Bayard.  
Caroline county, Oct. 19—3

#### CHANCELLOR'S POINT FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale upon advantageous terms Chancellor's Point, containing with a sufficient quantity of wood land annexed 250 acres. Those who may be desirous of becoming purchasers, are invited to come and take a view of the premises, which for beauty of situation are excelled by none on Choptank River, being at the mouth of Bohemioke Creek, which separates it from Jenkins's Ferry, and nearly opposite Cambridge in Dorchester county. Both creek and river abound in fish, and wild fowl in their season. The soil is good, and capable of high improvement. There is also a Ferry which might be made a profitable one, but like the buildings, is gone very much down.

Henry Ozmon.  
Bohemioke, Talbot county, Oct. 19—3

#### IN CHANCERY

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Louis Gassaway, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John R. Davis, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of December next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 15th day of November next.

The Report states the amount of sale to be \$4541.50.

Test—James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Cor.  
Oct. 19—3

#### AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR BUSINESS

The subscriber offers for sale or rent a lot of ground at the Head of Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland—on which there is a large comfortable dwelling house, with a front room finished in the best manner as a store room, a good kitchen, granary, corn house, stable, carriage house, meat house, &c. For terms apply on the premises to John Smythe.  
Head of Sassafras, October 20—3

#### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL & WINTER GOODS, have just been opened by Thomas & Giddens. Which they offer for sale on reasonable terms for Cash.  
Oct. 2—(25)—m

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Reed, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23rd day of October, 1813.

Henry Fenn, (of John) adm'r of John Reed  
Cambridge, Dorchester county, Oct. 26—3

#### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT

On application of MARY MORGAN, administratrix of James Morgan, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Test—J. Richardson, Reg'r  
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order:—Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Mary Morgan, Adm'r  
of James Morgan  
October 19—3

#### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT

On application of GOVE SATISBURY administratrix of James Friesen, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—J. Richardson, Reg'r  
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order:—Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Gove Satisfury, Adm'r  
of James Friesen.  
October 17—3

#### JAMES BURGESS,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Rice; and that he has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the above business. He hopes from his particular attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

Easton, October 5—m

#### TALBOT COUNTY, To wit.

I hereby certify that Thomas M. Cooper, of the said county, brought before me a stray trespassing on his enclosure, a BLACK GELDING, about 9 years of age, 11 hands high, well set, some white spots on his shoulders, where the collar generally goes, trots and canters, and has been worked in gear. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this fourteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

BENJAMIN BENNY.

The owner of the above Horse is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOS. M. COOPER.  
October 19—3

#### TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A young Negro Woman who has been accustomed to all kinds of house work, is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook. A negro boy 13 years of age—also a smart active negro girl 12 years old. For terms apply at the Star Office,  
October 19—m

#### TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the Land he holds near the Trappe, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a small house for a Tanner to live in, a large shop, barn house, and about 30 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well adapted to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying business, and a complete marble slab. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary and carriage house, a paved garden, and nearly all the land inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale. If the above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that if the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will show the same.

JOSEPH MARTIN.  
October 31—m

#### NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The Stockholders in the City Bank of Baltimore, take notice, that the second installment of Five Dollars, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer Stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above installment.

By order of the Board—J. Sterrett, Cash'r.

Sept. 28—10

#### QUEEN ANNS COUNTY, N.C.

On application of Abraham Rice, of Talbot county, by petition in writing, to me in the offices of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; the said Abraham Rice having on oath declared that he had no property, agreeable to the provisions of the said act, and having handed in a list of his creditors, on each, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his said petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, under a writ of execution against the body of the said Abraham Rice: I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Abraham Rice be discharged from confinement, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Abraham Rice appear before the county court to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next November term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order that the said Abraham Rice give them notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star once every two weeks, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next November term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1813.

LEAZUEL FURNELL.  
Test—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
July 27—1820m22 10.21.27, 21.23.28.2.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERVED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of Edward Carter, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of gentle appearance, and by profession a Shipwright. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. FLEBERT,  
Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragoon.  
August 31—m

#### SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th inst. a negro man who calls himself James Jackson, of a light complexion, no marks recollected, but one of his foreteeth broken. His clothing cannot be described, as he had several sorts of it, and may probably change them. I will give forty dollars if taken in the county; if out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if out of the State, the above reward, with all reasonable charges if lodged in the jail at Easton, Maryland.

Mary Norris.  
Near Easton, Oct. 19—m

#### NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 25th of September last, as a runaway, a dark mulatto boy, who calls himself JOSEPH, supposed to be about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. His clothing when committed was so indolent as to be of little description. Has a small scar on his right cheek; serves he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Perry, near Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff.  
Frederick county, Maryland.  
October 5, (19) 1813—5

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto servant called DANIEL, about seven or eight years of age, of slender form, five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light color and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of tankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do, one red spotted vest, one striped coat, one pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home, and All masters of vessels and others are forwarded harboring him at their peril.

JAMES FAIRBRIGHT.  
Easton, Md. June 1—m

The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

J. W.

#### NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN HAWARD. He is 5 feet, 3 inches high, well made, supposed to be about 30 years of age, much pitted in the face with the small pox. His clothing, when committed, were a strip of cotton waistcoat and pantaloons, a homespun tow shirt, a black fur hat, and a pair of old shoes. He has a small scar across his forehead, one on the left eye brow, and a scar on the left side of his under lip, has sore shins. Says he belongs to Mr. James Orr, of Baltimore county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff.  
Frederick county, Md.  
September 3, (14) 1813—8

#### NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of September, last, as a runaway a negro man who calls himself SAM. He is about 25 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet, 8 and a half inches high, his clothing when committed were a homespun linen roundabout, homespun striped waistcoat, an orange shirt, tow linen pantaloons, and a chip hat covered with black velvet has a scar on his right thigh, says it proceeded from the discharge of a gun, says he belongs to Mr. James Rawlings, of Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff.  
Frederick county, Maryland.  
Sept. 21, (Oct. 3) 1813—8





## PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perin Smith,

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be sent out until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

## FAIL AND WINTER GOODS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FAIL & WINTER GOODS.

Have just been opened by

Thomas & Groome.

Which they offer for sale on reasonable terms for Cash.

Oct. 2—(26)—m

## AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR BUSINESS.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent a lot of ground at the Head of Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland—on which there is a large comfortable dwelling house, with a front room finished in the best manner as a store room, a good kitchen, granary, corn house, stable, carriage house, meat house, &c. For terms apply on the premises to John Smyth.

Head of Sassafras, October 26—7\*

## MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphan's Court.

October 21, 1813.

Ordered, That Joseph Greenwood, executor of Daniel Brice, deceased, cause a notice according to law, to said deceased's creditors to produce their claims to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star" and "Monitor" published in Easton.

Test, Richard Barroll, Reg'r.

This is to give notice—That the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Brice, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Joseph Greenwood, Ex'or.

November 2—3

## TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

29th day of October, A. D. 1813.

On application of Elizabeth Hutton, administratrix of Thomas Hutton, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of Talbot county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—Ja: Price, Reg'r

Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Elizabeth Hutton, Adm'r

of Thomas Hutton, dec'd.

November 2—3

## WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,

TALE DEALER & GROCER.

No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.

Notifies his Eastern Shore friends and customers that he has on hand an assortment of the very best Powder that is manufactured in the United States, suitable for all size guns. Also, Patent Shot of all sizes, very perfect & round. Gun Flints—a large and choice assortment of OLD WINES AND LIQUORS, and sold in their pure state. Also, a complete assortment of FRESH TEAS, both Green and Black, and in different size packages.

All the above mentioned Goods are sold with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.

Baltimore, September 28—7\*

## FOR SALE,

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Pock's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land. The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy ship timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fences to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land. The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a stock fund, Stock of any of the State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine

Ex'ca of Sam'l Chamberlaine

Sept. 13—m

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Reid, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, 1813.

Henry Keene, (of John)

adm'r of John Reid

Cambridge, Dorchester county,

October 26—3

## NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

September 23, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution will please take notice, that the second instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer Stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board—

J. Sterrett, Cash'r.

sept. 28—10

## TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the land he holds near the Trappe, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a small house for a Tanner to live in, a large shop, beam house, and about 30 rats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well planned to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying business, and a complete make slab. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary and carriage house, a paved garden, and nearly all the land inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale. If the above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that if the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will show the same.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

August 31—m

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. He is stout and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-hatched do, one red spotted vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I set him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md June 1—m

2—The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

J. W.

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of September, inst. as a runaway negro man who calls himself SAM. He is about 25 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet, 8 and a half inches high, his clothing when committed was a homespun linen roundabout, homespun striped waistcoat, an old-buzz shirt, tow linen pantaloons, and a cap hat covered with black velvet has a scar on his right thigh, says it proceeded from the discharge of a gun, says he belongs to Mr. James Rawlings, of Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff

Frederick county, Maryland.

Sept. 24, Oct. 5/1813—8

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 23d of September last, as a runaway, a black mulatto boy, who calls himself JONATHAN, supposed to be about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. His clothing when committed was so indifferent as to be of no description. Has a small scar on his right cheek, says he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Perry, near Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff

Frederick county, Maryland.

October 8, (19) 1813—8

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

For the government of persons in certain fisheries.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the master or skipper of any vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, qualified according to law for carrying on the bank and other cod fisheries, bound from a port of the United States to be employed in any such fishery, at sea, shall, before proceeding on such fishing voyage, make an agreement in writing or print with every fisherman who may be employed therein (except only an apprentice or servant of himself or owner) in addition to such terms of shipment as may be agreed on, shall in such agreement express whether the same is to continue for one voyage or for the fishing season, and shall also express that the fish or the proceeds of such fishing voyage or voyages which may appertain to the fishermen, shall be divided among them in proportion to the quantities or number of said fish which they may respectively have caught; which agreement shall be endorsed or countersigned by the owner of such fishing vessel or his agent. And if any fisherman, having engaged himself for a voyage or for the fishing season, in any fishing vessel, and signed an

agreement therefor as aforesaid, shall thereafter and while such agreement remains in force and to be performed, desert or absent himself from such vessel without leave of the master or skipper thereof, or of the owner or his agent, such deserter shall be liable to the same penalties as deserters of seamen or marines are subject to in the merchant service, and may in the like manner, and upon the like complaint and proof, be apprehended and detained; and all costs of process and commitment, if paid by the master or owner, shall be deducted out of the share of fish, or proceeds of any fishing voyage to which such deserter had or shall become entitled. And any fisherman, having engaged himself as aforesaid, who shall during such fishing voyage refuse or neglect his proper duty on board the fishing vessel, being thereto ordered or required by the master or skipper thereof, or shall otherwise resist his just commands to the hindrance or detriment of such voyage, besides being answerable for all damages arising thereby, shall forfeit to the use of the owner of such vessel his share of any public allowance which may be paid upon such voyage.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where an agreement or contract shall be so made and signed for a fishing voyage or for the fishing season, and any fish which may have been caught on board such vessel during the same, shall be delivered to the owner or to his agent for cure, and shall be sold by said owner or agent, such vessel shall, for the term of six months after such sale, be liable and answerable for the skipper's and every other fisherman's share of such fish, and may be proceeded against in the same form and to the same effect as any other vessel is by law liable and may be proceeded against for the wages of seamen or mariners in the merchant service.

And upon such process for the value of a share or shares of the proceeds of fish delivered and sold as aforesaid it shall be incumbent on the owner or his agent to produce a just account of the sales and division of such fish, according to such agreement or contract; otherwise the said vessel shall be answerable upon such process for what may be the highest value of the share or shares demanded. But in all cases the owner of such vessel or his agent, appearing to answer such process, may offer thereupon his account of general supplies for such voyage and of other supplies therefor made to either of the demandants, and shall be allowed to produce evidence thereof in answer to their demands respectively; and judgment shall be rendered upon such process for the respective balances which upon such an enquiry shall appear: Provided always, That when process shall be issued against any vessel liable as aforesaid, if the owner thereof, or his agent, will give bond to each fisherman in whose favor such process shall be instituted, with sufficient security, to the satisfaction of two justices of the peace, one of whom shall be named by such owner or agent, and the other by the fishermen or fisherman pursuing such process, or if either party shall refuse, then the justice first appointed shall name his associate, with condition to answer and pay whatever sum shall be recovered by him or them on such process, there shall be an immediate discharge of such vessel: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any fisherman from having his action at common law for his share or shares of fish or the proceeds thereof as aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

June 19, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Concerning suits and costs in Courts of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be several actions or processes against persons who might legally be joined in one action or process, touching any demand or matter in dispute before a court of the United States or of the Territories thereof, if judgment be given for the party paying the costs, such party shall not be allowed to recover the costs of more than one action or process, unless special cause for several actions or processes shall be satisfactorily shown on motion in open court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever proceedings shall be had on several libels against any vessel and cargo which might legally be joined in one libel before a court of the United States or of the Territories thereof, there shall not be allowed thereon more costs than on one libel, unless special cause for libelling the vessel and cargo severally shall be satisfactorily shown as aforesaid. And in proceedings on several libels or informations against any cargo or parts of cargo or merchandise seized as forfeited for the same cause, there shall not be allowed by the court more costs than would be lawful on one libel or information, whatever may be the number of owners or consignees therein concerned; but allowance may be made on one libel or information for the costs incidental to several claims: Provided, That in case of a claim of any vessel or other property seized on behalf of the United States and libelled or informed against as forfeited under any of the laws thereof, if judgment shall pass in favor of the claimant, he shall be entitled to the same upon paying only his own cost.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever causes of like nature, or relative to the same question shall be pending before a court of the United States, or of the Territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the court to make such orders and rules concerning proceedings therein as may be conformable to the principles and usages long followed by courts for avoiding unnecessary costs or delay in the administration of justice, and accordingly causes may be consolidated as to the court shall appear reasonable. And if any attorney, proctor or other person admitted to manage and conduct causes in a court of the United States or of the Territories thereof shall appear to have multiplied the proceedings in any cause before the court so as to increase costs unreasonably and vexatiously, such person may be required by order of court to satisfy any excess of costs so incurred.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 22, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To authorize the raising a corps of Sea Fencibles.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to

raise for such a term as he may think proper, not exceeding one year, as many companies of Sea Fencibles as he may deem necessary, not exceeding ten, who may be employed as well on land as on water, for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of the said companies of Sea Fencibles shall consist of one captain, one first, one second, and one third lieutenant, one boatswain, six gunners, six quarter gunners, and ninety men.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and rations as officers of the same grade in the army of the United States; that the boatswains, gunners, quarter gunners and men, shall receive the same pay and rations as warrant officers of the same grade and able seamen receive in the service of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers, warrant officers, boatswains and men, raised pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to the like compensation in case of disability incurred by wounds or otherwise in the service of the United States, as officers, warrant officers and seamen in the present naval establishment, and shall be subject to the rules and articles which have been or may hereafter be established by law, for the government of the army of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and continue in force during the present war between the United States of America and their Territories, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in the recess of the Senate, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint all the officers proper to be appointed under this act, whose appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry this act into effect, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 26, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of the owners of the ships called the Good Friends, the Amazon, and the United States, and their cargoes; and also of Henry Bryce.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the owners of the ships called the Good Friends, the Amazon and the United States, and of the cargoes on board said vessels, which vessels arrived in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in the District of Delaware, from Amelia Island, with cargoes that were shipped on board said vessels in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and may avail themselves of all the benefits, privileges and provisions of the act entitled "an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases," passed on the second day of January last past, in like manner and on the same conditions as though said vessels had departed from the Kingdom aforesaid between the twenty third day of June and the fifth day of September mentioned in said act, and had arrived within the United States after the first day of July last.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Henry Bryce, of Charleston, South Carolina, who imported certain goods, wares and merchandise, in the ship Fernandina, into the District of South Carolina from Amelia Island, in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, shall be entitled to, and may avail himself of all the benefits, privileges and provisions of the act entitled "an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases," passed on the second day of January last past, in like manner and on the same conditions as though the said vessel had departed from the Kingdom of Great Britain between the twenty third day of June and the fifth day of September, mentioned in said act, and had arrived within the United States after the first day of July last.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 29, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of a uniform rule of Naturalization.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That persons resident within the United States or the Territories thereof, on the eighteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, who had before that day made a declaration, according to law, of their intentions to become citizens of the United States, or who, by the existing laws of the United States, were on that day entitled to become citizens, without making such declaration, may be admitted to become citizens thereof, notwithstanding they shall be alien enemies at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws heretofore passed on that subject: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to interfere with or prevent the apprehension and removal, agreeably to law, of any alien enemy at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 30, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To authorize the appointment by the President of certain officers during the recess of the Senate.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint such of the officers of the five regiments authorized by the act entitled "An act in addition to the act entitled 'An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes,'" and the act supplementary thereto,

passed the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as may not be appointed during the present session; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of George Lyon.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and required to pay to George Lyon, a clerk in the Patent Office, a compensation at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, from the time his salary was discontinued until the end of the present year, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Authorizing the sale of sundry Lots, the property of the United States, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be sold certain lots of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, being the property of the United States, and the same on which fort Fayette now stands, the proceeds whereof are hereby appropriated, under the direction of the President, to the erection of armories and laboratories.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For remitting the duties payable on prize goods captured by the private armed vessels of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That on all goods, wares and merchandise captured from the enemy, and made good and lawful prize of war, by any private armed ship or vessel of the United States, having a commission for making captures upon the enemy, or letters of marque and reprisal, and brought into the United States or their Territories, there shall be allowed a deduction of thirty three and one third per cent. on the amount of duties at present imposed by law.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the Ordnance."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the present number allowed by law, as many deputy commissaries of ordnance may be appointed, not exceeding five, as the President of the United States shall deem necessary to the public service, who shall be entitled to the same rank, pay, emoluments, rations, and forage, as are provided by the act to which this is a supplement.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT



importance of the late and important foreign news, received at Boston, by the arrival of a ship, *Erie*, Capt. Robinson, in 27 days from Plymouth, (Eng.)

Translated from French papers for the Patriot.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Paris, Sept. 6.  
Her Majesty the Empress, Queen and Regent, received the following news from the army, to the 20th August:

The enemy denounced the armistice the 11th at noon, and made known that hostilities would begin the 17th, after midnight.

At the same time, a note from the count De Metternich, Minister of exterior relations, addressed to M. the Count De Narbonne, made known to him that Austria declared war against France.

### SITUATION OF THE ARMIES, &c.

On the 16th, in the morning, the dispositions of the two armies were as follows: The 4th, 12th and 17th corps, under the orders of the Duke de Reggio (Oudinot) were at Dahme.—The Prince de Eckmühl (Davoust) with his corps, with which the Danes were united, were encamped before Hamburg, his headquarters being at Bergedorf. The third corps was at Liegnitz, under the orders of the Prince of Moskwa (Ney).

The 11th corps was at Loewenburgh, under the orders of the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald).

The 7th corps commanded by the Duke of Ragousa (Marmont) was at Brenzlau.

The 8th corps, under the orders of Prince Poniatowski, was at Zittau.

Marshal St. Cyr was with the 14th corps, having his left leaning on the Elbe, at the camp of Kveningstein, & on horseback on the great causeway from Prague to Dresden, extending detachments of observation as far as the defiles of Marienburgh.

The 1st corps arrived at Dresden, and the 3d corps at Zittau.

Dresden, Torgau, Wittenburg, Magdeburg and Hamburg had each their garrison, and were armed and provisioned.

The enemy's army was, as far as we can judge, in the following positions:

Eighty thousand Russians & Prussians had entered, since the 10th in the morning, Bohemia, and were to arrive towards the 21st on the Elbe. This army is commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, the Russian generals Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein, and Miloradowitch, & the Prussian Gen. Kleist. The Russian and Prussian Guards form a part of it; which, added to the army of the Prince of Schwartzberg, formed the Grand Army, and a force of 200,000 men. This army was to operate on the left bank of the Elbe, passing that River in Bohemia.

The army of Silesia, commanded by the Prussian Gens. Blucher and York, and the Russian Gens. Sacken and Langeron, seemed to retrace about Breslau; it was 100,000 men strong.

Many Prussian and Swedish corps, and the insurrectional troops covered Berlin, was stated to be 110,000 men.

All the operations of the enemy were made in the idea that the Emperor would pass over to the left bank of the Elbe.

The Imperial Guard departed from Dresden arrived the 15th at Bautzen, and the 18th at Goerlitz.

On the 19th the Emperor repaired to Zittau, ordered immediately the troops of Prince Poniatowski to march, forced the defiles of Bohemia, passed the great chain of mountains which separate Bohemia from Lusatia, and entered Gobel, whilst Gen. Lefevre Desnouettes, with a division of infantry and cavalry of the guards, was taking possession of Rumbourg, passing over the gap of the mountains at Gorgeenthal, and the Polish Genl. Remenski was possessing himself of Friedland and Reichenberg.

This operation had for its object to harass the allies about Prague, and of acquiring certain knowledge of their projects. There it was learnt what already our spies had made known, that the select part of the Russian and Prussian army traversed Bohemia, reuniting on the left bank of the Elbe. Our light troops advanced as far as within 16 leagues of Prague.

The Emperor had returned from Bohemia to Zittau, the 29th 10 o'clock in the morning. He left the Duke of Belluno (Victor) with the 2d corps at Zittau, to support the corps of Prince Poniatowski; he posted Genl. Vandamme with the 1st corps at Rumbourg to support Gen. Lefevre Desnouettes, these two generals occupying with great force the gap, and ordering redoubts to be constructed on the point which commands this pass. The Emperor repaired thro' Lauban to Silesia, where he arrived the 30th, before 7 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's army of Silesia had violated the armistice, traversed the neutral territory as early as the 12th. On the 15th they had insulted all our out posts, and carried off some picket guards.

On the 15th a Russian corps took a position between the Bobr and the post of Spiller, occupied by 200 men of the division Chaeppentier. Those brave fellows who were resting on the faith of the treaties ran to arms, passed over the bodies of the enemy and dispersed them; the chief of battalion, La Guillerme commanded them.

On the 18th the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) gave orders to Gen. Zuculich to take the small town of Labo. He repaired there with an Italian brigade; he bravely executed his order; Gen. Zuculich is an officer of distinguished merit. The Italian troops attacked with the bay-

onet, the Russians, who were superior in number.

On the 19th, the enemy came to encamp at Zobten. A corps of 12,000 Russians passed the Bobr and attacked the post of Slesbenickes, defended by 3 light companies. Gen. Lauriston ordered a part of his corps to take up arms, marched from Lowenberg, attacked the enemy and threw him into the Bobr. The brigade of Gen. Lattie, of the division of Rochambeau, distinguished himself.

Meanwhile the Emperor having arrived the 20th at Lauban, was on the 21st at Lowenberg, and ordered brigades to be thrown over the Bobr. The corps of Gen. Lauriston passed at noon. Gen. Maison overthrew, with his accustomed valor, every thing that attempted to oppose his passage, seized on all the positions, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet as far as Goldberg. The 5th and 11th corps supported him. On the 21st the Prince of Moskwa (Ney) ordered an attack upon Gen. Saken by the 3d corps, in advance of Bunslau; overthrew, routed and took many prisoners. The enemy beat the retreat.

A battle took place the 23d August before Goldberg. General Lauriston was there at the head of the 5th & 11th corps; he had before him the Russians, who covered the position of Flensburg, and the Prussians who extended on the right on the road to Leignitz. At the moment when Gen. Girard defiled on the left towards Niederan, a column of 25,000 Prussians appeared on that point; he ordered it to be attacked in the midst of the barracks of the former camp. It was broken through on all sides; the Prussians attempted several charges of the cavalry which were repulsed at the point of the bayonet; they were driven from all their positions, and left on the field of battle near 5000 killed, besides prisoners, &c. On the right Flensburg was taken & re-taken several times; at last the 135th regiment rushed on the enemy and completely overthrew him. The enemy lost on this point 1000 killed and 4000 wounded. The army of the Allies retired in disorder and precipitately towards Jaudr.

The enemy being thus beaten in Silesia, the Emperor took with him the Prince of Moskwa (Ney) left the command of the Army of Silesia to the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald), and arrived on the 23th at Stotpen. The old guards, the young, the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, performed these 40 leagues [120 miles] in four days.

### THE GREAT BATTLE AT DRESDEN.

Her Majesty, the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following News from the Army, to the 28th of August:—

On the 27th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the Emperor entered Dresden. The grand Russian Prussian and Austrian Army, commanded by their sovereigns, was before it; it crowned the tops of the hills which surrounded Dresden, at a distance of a short league along the left bank. Marshal Saint Cyr, with the 14th corps and the Garrison of Dresden occupied the entrenched camp, and lined with sharpshooters the palanka which surrounded the suburbs. Every thing was calm at noon; but to an experienced eye, this calm, was the harbinger of a storm; an attack appeared imminent. At 4 o'clock, afternoon, at a signal of three guns, six enemys, columns, each one proceeded by 50 pieces of cannon were formed, and a few moments afterwards, descended into the plain: they directed their march towards the redoubts. In less than a quarter of an hour the cannonade became terrible. The fire of the redoubt being extinguished, the besiegers had turned it, and were making efforts at the foot of the palanka of the suburbs, where a considerable number were killed.

It was about 5 o'clock; a part of the reserves of the 14th corps were engaged. Some bombs fell into the city; the moment was urgent. The emperor ordered the King of Naples (Murat) to repair with the corps of Cavalry of General Latour Maubourg to the right flank of the enemy, and to the Duke of Treviso (Mortier) to repair to the left flank. The four divisions of the Young Guards, commanded by the Generals Damousier, Bardis, Dououz and Roguer, defiled them, two through the gate of Pirna and two through that of Puen.

The Prince of Moskwa (Ney) defiled at the head of the division Barrois.—These divisions overthrew every thing before them; the firing was immediately removed from the centre to the circumference, and very soon was thrown back upon the hills. The field of battle remained covered with killed, cannon and ruins. Gen. Doumostier is wounded, as also Generals Boyeldien, Tryndal and Combell; the ordnance officer, Beranger, is mortally wounded; he was a promising young man. Gen. Gross, of the guard, was the first to rush into the fosse of a redoubt, where the enemy's sappers were endeavouring already to cut the palisades he is wounded by the thrust of a bayonet.

Night came on dark and the firing ceased, the enemy having failed in their attack, and left more than 2000 prisoners upon the field of battle, which was covered with the wounded and the dead.

On the 27th the weather was dreadful; rain fell in torrents. The soldiers had past the night in mud and water. At 9 o'clock in the morning, we saw distinctly the enemy distending his left, and covering the hills which were separated from their centre by the valley of Plauen.

The King of Naples (Murat) set out with the corps of the Duke of Belluno (Victor) and the divisions of cuirass, and filed towards the road of Freyberg to at-

tack his left. He effected it with the success. The 6th division which composed this wing were overthrown and scattered. One half, with their standards and cannon were taken prisoners, and among the number are several generals.—In the centre, a brisk cannonade drew the attention of the enemy, and columns were shewn ready to attack it on the left.

The Duke of Treviso, [Mortier] with Gen. Nansouty, manoeuvred in the plain, with his left on the river, and his right on the hills. Marshal St. Cyr, connected our left with the centre, which was formed with the corps of the Duke of Regusa, (Marmont). About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy resolved on a retreat; they had lost their great communication with Bohemia by their left and right.

The results of this action are from 20 to 30,000 prisoners, 40 standards, and 60 pieces of cannon. It may be relied upon that the enemy in all have sustained a loss of 60,000 men.

Our own loss amounts in wounded, killed or taken, 4,000 men.

The cavalry has covered itself with glory; the staff of the cavalry will make known the particulars, and those who have distinguished themselves.

The young guard have merited the eulogiums of the whole army. The old guard have had two battalions engaged, their other battalions were in the city, as a reserve, disposable. The two battalions which were engaged overthrew every thing a *Parme blanche*.

The city of Dresden has been agitated, and has run great dangers. The conduct of the inhabitants was such as to be expected from an allied people. The King of Saxony and his family have remained at Dresden, and given an example of confidence.

### CONTINUED SUCCESS.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news of the army, dated the 30th August.

On the 28th, 29th and 30th, we have pursued our success. The Gen. Castex, Doumère and D'Audenarde, of the corps of gen. Latour Maubourg, have taken more than 1000 caissons or ammunition waggons, and collected a considerable number of prisoners. The villages are full of wounded enemy; we count more than 10,000.

The enemy have lost, according to the reports of the prisoners, 8 Generals killed and wounded.

The Duke of Regusa (Marmont) has had several affairs of out posts which attest the intrepidity of his troops.

General Vandamme, commanding the first corps, has defiled on the 25th through Kenigstein, and passed himself, on the 26th of the Camp of Pirna, of that town, and of Hohendorf. He intercepted the communication from Prague to Dresden, The Duke of Wurtemberg, with 15,000 Russians, had been charged with observing this defile.

On the 28th, General Vandamme attacked and beat him, took 2000 prisoners, a piece of cannon, and drove the remainder to Bohemi. The Prince of Reuss, General of the Brigade, an officer of merit, has been killed.

On the 29th, General Vandamme took post on the heights of Bohemi.—He scours the country with light troops and parties to acquire intelligence of the enemy, to harass them and fall on their magazines.

The Prince of Dehmuhl (Davoust) was on the 24th at Schwerin. He has not yet had any affair of importance. The Danes has distinguished themselves in many small actions.

This beginning of the campaign has been most brilliant, and causes us to entertain great hopes. The quality of our infantry is by far superior to that of the enemy.

### Further Transactions from French Papers.

Paris, Sept. 4.

Never, says a letter from Dresden, dated 30th Aug. was the genius of the Emperor displayed in a more admirable manner; never were his manœuvres more brilliant and better combined.—We pursue our success; numerous standards, considerable convoys of prisoners, equipments and cannon are the trophies of several days of glory and of combats.

Paris, Sept. 19, 1813.

In the ordinance which his Excellency the Cardinal Archbishop issued, relative to the Te Deum which is to be sung to day, his Eminence expresses himself as follows:

"The piety of our august Empress Queen and Regent makes her wish that religion should on this day become, in our sanctuaries, the organ of national gratitude to the All Powerful, and the interpreter of the wishes of France, to obtain from Heaven the preservation of the Hero who governs her with so much glory.

"This double duty is equally sacred as pleasant for us to perform; never will the tribute of our thanksgivings to be more legitimate; never, therefore, could prayers be performed in our temples with more interest.

"The ever sublime genius of the Emperor was carried to the foreseeing thought of fortifying, during the Armistice, the capital of Saxony, in order to make it the bulwork of the Confederation of the Rhine, and the most solid guarantee of his victories. The fate of Germany depended upon this great military measure, which by reducing our enemies to the defensive, transported into their own states all the scourges of war. In effect, scarcely had they recommended hostilities, when they hastened to assemble all their force to carry the city of Dresden by assault, the full importance of which they knew. Thanks ought to be returned to Divine Providence for it.

An army of 200,000 men, commanded by three sovereigns, immediately given, by their defeats, a brilliant homage to the Protector of that new rampart which shuts from the enemies of France the territories of our allies. During the two entire days of our triumphs, all aggression was gloriously repulsed before that same strong place, of which the great man who had just erected it, reserved to himself the defence.

"We have no occasion to retrace the picture of those victories; an official report has developed to you all the advantages of them.

"Thirty thousand prisoners, 40 standards of colours, 60 pieces of cannon, and a loss of nearly 60,000 men to the enemy's army, are the results of it.

"Such are the memorable blessings of the All Powerful, which, at this moment, demand the gratitude of the people at the foot of our altars."

### SENATUS CONSULTUM.

By a decree of the 28th August, his Majesty the emperor ordered the publication of the execution of a Senatus Consultum, the tenor of which is as follows:

—The conservative Senate having formed a quorum agreeably to the 90th Article of the Constitution, &c. &c. after having heard, upon the motives of the said project, the orators of the Council of state, and the report of the special commission appointed in the sitting of yesterday, the adoption having been deliberated upon agreeably to the said act of the constitutions, Decrees,

1st.—30,000 men to be raised from the classes of 1814, 1815, 1816, and preceding ones, in the departments hereafter mentioned. [Here follow the names of 24 departments most adjacent to the Pyrennes, and that force is at the disposal of the Minister at War.]

2d article prescribes those 30,000 men shall be incorporated with the army of Spain.

3d article excludes the married conscripts from this contingent.

### FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—From the moment of the recommencement of this war, I was of opinion, and I expressed that opinion, that Bonaparte would defeat the Allies; that he would break up the coalition; and that he would then dictate terms to his enemies. My reason for this opinion I have given at length, and I have heard nothing, from any quarter, in answer to those reasons. It is impossible, however, to restrain one's indignation at viewing the endeavours which are used, by the press of both the political factions in this country, to prevent the people from coming at the real truth with regard to the prospects in the war, and even with regard to events which have actually taken place. The French Bulletins, which will be found in another part of this paper, give a complete history of the campaign up to the thirtieth of August; and from these Bulletins it appears, that the allied army, commanded by the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, had been defeated by the French army under Buonaparte, with the loss of sixty thousand men, sixty pieces of cannon, and forty stand of colors.

Is there any one in his senses who doubts of the truth of this statement? I do not believe that there is any such person in England, if he has been accustomed to compare the statements of the French Bulletins with the facts as they have afterwards proved to be. Indeed, none but those, whose wish, and, indeed, whose business it is, to deceive the people, can doubt of the truth of this statement on the part of the French. If the statement be true, it appears to me, that very little further resistance will be made, by the Austrians at least. They have received such a blow at the outset as to sicken them. There will, doubtless be more battles fought; and it will be hard indeed, if our new friends, Bernadotte & Moreau, do not give us some, little proof of their skill and courage; but I really do not expect that we shall ever hear of the grand French army meeting with a serious repulse. I expect to hear, that, that army has been with very few exceptions, as rapidly gaining victories as during any former campaign. In the mean while it is right to notice (though, perhaps, it may produce no good effect) the frauds which have been practised in England, with a view of deceiving the people with regard to these important events. During the former part of the last week, it was stated in a London news paper, that Bernadotte had attacked the French army, had gained a great victory over it, and had killed one French Marshal and mortally wounded another. This lie served to feed the thinking people of England for three days. At the end of that time the French papers had come to hand, and had discovered, not only that Bernadotte had gained no victory at all, and had merely been able to stand his ground for a little while in the face of a mere detachment from the French army; but these papers also informed us, that the Allies had been defeated by the French, in the manner above stated. The manner in which it was contrived to keep this latter fact from the public for three days, is very curious, and deserving of a particular account put upon record.—There is nothing in which the people are more interested than in the means that are thus made use of to deceive them.—They are constantly told of the deceptions practised upon the people of France. They are bidden to be proud of the freedom of the press, which exists in their own country; they are bidden to compare the political sunshine in which they live, with the darkness in which the people of France are kept. And, yet they are at the same time the most completely

duped of any nation that ever existed in this world. Not to suffer men to print at all upon the subject of politics and political news; this is not the way to deceive the people; this is not the way effectually to keep them in the dark as to the truth. The way to effect this purpose is to have a press, which the people shall regard as being free, and which, from the workings of various unseen wheels, from an influence flowing through numerous obscure and intricate channels, shall convey to the people falsehood instead of truth. He who knows nothing of any event that takes place, is in a better situation, in point of knowledge, than he who believes that which is false with respect to the events which take place. No knowledge at all is better than a belief that you know facts, of which you really know only the contrary.

The man who has lost a horse, which has been stolen, and taken towards the East Indies, is in a worse situation from believing that the horse is gone towards the West, than he would be in, if wholly at a loss to guess which way his horse was gone. To leave hounds at a fault is much better than to call them off and put them on wrong scent. These are almost self evident propositions, and upon the principle on which these propositions proceed, we may, I think, safely affirm, that it would be better for a nation to have no press at all, than a press which feeds it with falsehoods. A press which has no pretensions to freedom; a press, like that in France, which is well known, which is openly avowed, to be under the previous inspection of the government; a press, like the press in India which can send forth nothing which has not first received the approbation of some officer under the government, who, sometimes, crosses out advertisements, if they relate to publications of which he disapproves.

I say, that a press like this is less mischievous, because less calculated to deceive, than a press which the people believe to be free, but which is, in fact, under the controul of those, who find it their interest, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, to publish falsehood and not truth. Such a press as this is the grand instrument of deception, of delusion, of producing in a nation a total perversion of the mind and such a press now exists in England.

The people in France read the newspapers as publications made by the government, and, of course, they believe no more of them than they see supported by real acts and occurrences. They judge from the evidence of their senses; and accordingly they are not deceived.—But the people of England, look up on every editor of a newspaper as being at perfect liberty to say what he thinks, and more especially to publish true accounts of what is passing in the world; and the said people, not being able to get behind the curtain, to see the reason why editors of papers should prefer falsehood to truth, naturally believe all that they read; and therefore, they are, as to political events, the most deceived people in the world. There are certain documents, however, which, though calculated to circulate disagreeable truths, it would be impossible to suppress; because, through some channel or other, such documents, like the famous BOOK, would find their way into print, and this would totally blast the reputation of those news papers, whose business it is not only to promulgate falsehoods, but to cause them to be regarded as truths. The way they go to work, therefore, when they get hold of one of these documents, is, to keep it back, in the first place, as long as they can; but this cannot be done for any considerable length of time. Scarcely for more than forty-eight hours.—During this interval, they go to work with both hands, to weaken the effect of the documents upon the public mind. With one hand they make a sort of summary of the contents of the document, in which summary they contrive to break down the document to about one half of its real force. To this summary they subjoin a commentary of their own, in which they endeavour to show, that the facts related in the document cannot be true; or, if true in part, only to a trifling extent. At the same time, with the other hand, they introduce some piece of intelligence of a very favorable nature. This is, in general, intelligence wholly invented for the purpose. Hatched, as the saying is. It usually makes its appearance under the head of "SECOND EDITION," printed in enormously large letters, and gives an account of some very signal victory on our side. The union of these two tricks weakens the effect of the adverse intelligence at its first going forth. The next day nothing is said of the good news announced in the second edition the day before. It passes, of course, uncontradicted, and, by a vast majority of the people, and it becomes recorded in their minds as true.—The writers of these news-papers; the literary impostors who play those tricks, know very well, that the well-informed part of the community regard them as most imprudent and profligate scoundrels; but they also know, that ninety nine persons out of a hundred are not well informed, & to a great part of the remainder they know that falsehood even glaring falsehood, in the shape of good news, is more pleasing than truth, in the shape of bad news; and with this knowledge in their minds, they pocket the profit of their impudence, & laugh at the contempt of the sensible few.

If I wanted any thing to convince me of the vast importance of the recent victories of Napoleon, I should find it at once in the tricks of these men, in announcing to the people the account of those victories. The London press was in possession of the French bulletins on Thursday, the 9th inst. It took very good care not to publish them until Saturday the 12th inst. In the mean while it was at work in the manner before described; and I appeal to every reader who lives in a country town, whether he did not



believe, during the whole of Friday and Saturday last, that the French army had been defeated by the allies? Such, I will venture to say, was the general belief through the whole kingdom. At last, on Sunday morning, the French bulletins themselves reached the people in the country, at this distance from London. But, good use had been made of the lapse of time; for there were not only commentaries, the object of which was to show that the French bulletins could not be true; but there were victories hatched for Bernadotte, and bulletins in his name, announcing such victories, which appear to have been wholly invented for the occasion; it being manifest that in the slight affair in which he was engaged, he gained no victory at all. The typographical trick played off upon this occasion is worthy of notice. The whole mass of intelligence had for title these words: "Victory gained by the Crown Prince—Great battle near Dresden." Only observe the trick? It was a victory gained by the Crown Prince; but, it was only a great battle near Dresden, though the impostor well knew, that in half a minute from the reading of the title, every one must see that this great battle ended in a most tremendous victory gained by the Emperor Napoleon. But, half a minute was something! Half a minute was a great deal as to the intelligent reader; and, as to the mass of readers, they would take care (most thinking people, as they are) to carry the title full in their minds while reading the whole of the intelligence. And yet, with these tricks daily under our eyes; with these once impostor and sorry tricks constantly staring us in the face, and with the success of these impostors well known to all, we have the shamelessness to pretend, that the people of France are less fairly dealt with than the people of England with regard to political intelligence! If I may be permitted to step aside for a moment, I will avail myself of it to observe, that no private concerns as well as public concerns, the English press is a base and mischievous deceiver. There are hundreds of men, who without any fair pretensions to public esteem or admiration, have gained great celebrity—have become persons of great public consideration, and have even pocketed the profits of their reputation, in consequence of nothing but the judicious employment of their money with those who have the press in their hands. I have in my eye a man who, without one grain of talent, without one sentiment of honor, performing for years functions very little above those of a mere pimp, was regarded by the mass of the people of England as the man above all others distinguished for refinement in all the notions of the higher order. A creature more completely devoid of real honesty, more weak in head or more hollow in heart, more worthy of the epithet of *dupe* put before his name, does not, perhaps, exist in the whole world; and yet, through the means of this detestable press, he was, throughout the kingdom, regarded as the profoundest of statesmen, & as the very pink of honor. It would be a curious thing to ascertain what is the actual amount of the money received at the different newspaper offices in payment of the praises which they bestow upon individuals, or the inventions or property upon individuals. I do not mean what they receive for those honest puffs which the lottery proprietors and the vendors of medicine put in the newspapers. There is nothing unfair in these. They are avowedly puffs; but what I complain of, are those paragraphs which appear as if written by the editor himself, & which began with a "We": when, perhaps, he has never read them, or even seen them, they having been received at the office by the clerk, who, upon being paid the price of them according to their length, has sent them up stairs to the printer for insertion. This praise, as well as the dead as of the living, is actually to be bought in London by measure; & as one buys woollen and linen. The clerk to a newspaper office has a gauge, by which he will sell in a moment the praise of any article that you present to him. There are, indeed, certain cases where the quality as well as the quantity, is taken into view. For instance, if the party praised be notorious and even proverbial for every species of villainy, the price is high to obtain the praise of his being possessed of every virtue. It would have cost Nicholson, who seems to have been a murderer by instinct, many hundred pounds, if he had had them, to obtain any thing like a decent apology for his conduct; and, perhaps, it did not cost a trifle to motives of wonderful delicacy Goldsmith's blowing of his nose brains out, and to make it appear that his corpse, in place of being buried in a cross road, was hardly sufficiently honored by being deposited in the earth amidst the lamentations of the full congregation of the children of Israel. And we are the people, are we, who have the effrontery to point the finger of scorn at the French people on account of their being kept in darkness by the press! To return to our subject—it appears that Moreau has made his exit from this nether world. The Courier newspaper seems to lament this exceedingly, and so do I too; for I should have liked to see him live out the campaign, in order that the world might see how many soldiers of the French army would have gone over to him. The French newspapers speak the voice of the government, or they speak not at all. But all the papers, except the official paper, may keep silence, if they please. They are at liberty to refrain from speaking; and, therefore, I look upon the following article which is taken from a French newspaper, as expressing pretty fairly the sentiments which the people of France entertain with regard to the conduct of Moreau.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The ex-general Moreau arrived at Prague on the 29th Aug. Some people appeared to doubt his arrival on the continent, and his connections with the enemies of his country. There can no longer be any doubt on this subject. This ex-general, who has for a long time resided in America, has, without doubt, heard talk of general Arnold, so celebrated in the American revolutionary war, and who, after having gloriously fought in the ranks of his countrymen, conspired against the government of his country. The conspiracy being discovered, the traitor offered his services to the English, who made use of him, by despising and condemning him to inaction and oblivion. The name of Arnold, shrouded in history, is never mentioned in America without being accompanied by some disgraceful epithet, and children even only pronounce it with execration. Why did not such an example deter the ex-general Moreau? But he chose rather to throw off the mask, and by new steps justify the opinion of all intelligent men, whom his hypocrisy had not been able to deceive. There he then has joined the Russians and Prussians! This intelligence has dissipated all illusions respecting him. Public indignation is pronounced against him; it will pursue him to the tomb, and deliver up his name to the justice of posterity. In all times, in all countries, the man who joined the enemies of his country, lost all his titles to consideration, and did not even fail to excite contempt in those who profited by his treason. On this head, the sublime words of that model for French warriors, the chevalier Bayard, are known. He was mortally wounded fighting against the Imperialists, at whose head was found the constable Bourbon, who had barely sold himself to the enemies of France. The traitor arrived near Bayard, and seeing him ready to expire, could not restrain his tears—"Do not weep for me," said the chevalier, *without fear and without reproach*, indignantly to him, "weep for yourself for having betrayed your country and your oath."

These, I take it, are the real sentiments of the great body of the French people. They are not the sentiments of our newswriters, who while they commend the ripping out of the quivering bowels of Englishmen found fighting against En-

land, bestow the loftiest praises on a Frenchman, who, after having been raised from poverty to riches in the armies of France, comes from America to Europe to volunteer his services in the armies of her enemies. These gentlemen have surely never read the Holy Scriptures, which expressly forbid the using of two weights and two measures. No, these gentlemen never read the scriptures, or they would remember that men are to be judged by the rules and maxims by which they judge others; and, if it be a crime worthy of the most terrible of deaths in an Englishman to fight against England, by what logic do they think the world are to be convinced, that it is meritorious act, nay, even an act of patriotism in a Frenchman to fight against France? They will say, perhaps, that Moreau does not like the government of France, and that he thinks that the man at the head of that government ought to be put down. In short, that it is not France that Moreau is fighting against, but against Bonaparte. Indeed! and do you think that an Englishman found fighting against England, would not be able to make the same sort of apology for his conduct? I will warrant it, that there is no man, amongst all those that have been executed by us for this crime, who would not have saved his life, if it could have been saved upon a similar plea. Deceit, one would think, common deceit would be sufficient, if we had any sense of it, to restrain us from praising this man's conduct; but if we are not to be restrained by that sort of feeling, surely we ought, by a reflection on the danger which such an example might possibly have upon our own soldiers and sailors.

WM. COBBETT.  
Botley, 14th Sept. 1813.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.  
M. DE KANTZOW, has been recognized by the Executive as Minister President from the Court of Sweden in the United States.

The occasion of his arrival and reception might be improved to impress, still more forcibly on the public mind, the expediency of the course pursued by the Senate of the United States, in refusing to reciprocate the friendly overture of Sweden for an interchange of Ministers. The decision of that body, in this respect, however, has been so generally condemned by all parties in the United States, that it would be a waste of words to say any thing more on that head.

We have no doubt, that at the next session, when a re-nomination of a Minister shall be made, as no doubt it will, a deliberate reconsideration will induce the Grand Executive Council of the Union to reverse their decision, and enable the United States to comply with the usages of friendly nations, by interchanging Ministers with a power with whom it is its interest to be in perfect amity.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Part of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in Baltimore—dated 29th Oct. 1813.

"At length, we have certain accounts of the landing of our army, 6000 strong, on the Canada side, on the 13th inst. about 16 or 18 miles to the westward of Kingston—Hampton's force is more efficient than was generally imagined.—We now entertain sanguine hopes of success, in capturing Vincent's force; in the taking of Kingston; & a probability of obtaining Montreal.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HARRISON.

From an intelligent correspondent at Presque Isle on Lake Erie, we learn that Gen. Harrison arrived at that place on the morning of 22d from Detroit with his whole disposable force, sailed thence on the evening of the 23d ult. and landed at Black Rock, we believe, on the next morning. The amount of his force is not stated; but, as he has discharged all his militia and volunteers, and taken only his effectives of the regulars, it probably does not exceed two thousand. His intention, on leaving Presque Isle, was to proceed from Black Rock to Niagara, and thence to Sackett's Harbor, to co-operate with Gen. Wilkinson in his ultimate movements, in expectation, no doubt that the Ontario fleet would be prepared to convey him to that place. But we already know, and Harrison will no doubt receive information when he reaches Black Rock, that our fleet is otherwise occupied in watching the British squadron and covering the movements of our army; so that, until some decisive advantage is gained over the British naval force on the Lake which will justify Chauncey in leaving his station to convey Harrison's force down, he must remain in the neighborhood of Fort George.

He has however some work before him.—The British Gen. Vincent, with between one and two thousand men, our readers will recollect, was by the last accounts posted on or about the rear of Fort George. The General's attention will of course be immediately directed to that point. If he succeed in capturing or destroying this force, so as to prevent its junction with the body of the British army, the obstacles to our operations at the other end of the Lake will be rendered by so much less formidable, than they would have become by the addition of Vincent's detachment to the forces at and near Kingston.

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE ERIE CENTINEL EXTRA, OF Oct. 23, 1813.

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PERRY AND GENERAL HARRISON.

Arrived yesterday morning the schooner Ariel, Lieut. Packet, from Detroit, having on board Commodore Perry, General Harrison and suite, and Capt. Barclay.

It was with no ordinary feelings two heroes were received, to whom we are so much indebted for the present tranquility on our frontier. The rejoicing of the citizens was warm and universal, which they expressed by a federal salute fired from two field pieces on the landing of the Commodore's boat, and in the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated.—A procession marched through the town, bearing a transparency, whilst a

field piece discharged at intervals of three minutes, the whole being prepared and conducted in the most perfect order under the direction of the Borough Council, convened for that purpose at 12 o'clock, noon. On the transparency were the following devices: On one side, *Commodore Perry, 10th September 1813*, on another, *General Harrison, 5th Oct. 1813*, on a third, *Free Trade and Sailors Rights*, on a fourth, *Erie*.

Had General Harrison pursued the ordinary mode of warfare: opposed his infantry to that of the enemy; his undisciplined militia to a veteran regiment, allowed to be the best in the British service for manœuvring, he might have overpowered by numbers, not, however, without a bloody contest; but by a most masterly stroke he threw them into confusion, and, in less than two minutes from the commencement of the attack, they surrendered. Thus has it "pleased the Almighty" to relieve us from our enemies in the North West.

Commodore Perry and General Harrison, having relieved and placed in security the North West frontier, the former is on his way to Newport, R. I. the latter, with his disposable force, to join the Northern Army. The fleet containing the troops, passed here to day.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:  
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1813.

FOR THE STAR.

The conduct of part of the Judges of Election in Allegheny county, has furnished a lesson which will hereafter be useful. The people will in future guard against a like occurrence, by calling on Judges before votes are taken, to know whether they have been qualified agreeably to law, and whether they intend to return those candidates which shall stand highest on the polls. For, if the election franchise is to be sported with, and a fair election be vitiated on the flimsy pretext which part of the Judges of Allegheny have assumed, we may as well resign this all-important right to the Lower Court, or to the Judges of Election which they shall appoint.

It is the duty of good citizens to submit to the voice of the majority;—and although I may regret being in a minority, I never will justify any other than a strict constitutional exertion to effect a change.

There has been no reasons given for this outrage on the people's rights, which affords even a plausible pretence for the conduct of the Judges; and I have a better opinion of the federal members, who are elected to the Legislature, than to believe they will, for one moment, prevent the three democratic members elected in Allegheny, from taking their seats. This decision is required by the principles of honor, by the people in their sovereign capacity, and by the Legislature in its official capacity; for if we tamely submit to this precedent, and suffer this criterion of the people's will to be trampled on with impunity, a similar juncture may vitiate any future election.

An Executive, chosen by a minority, cannot be respected.—The officers appointed by it, contrary to the wishes of the people, would be considered as usurpers, not legally or constitutionally authorized. There may be a few, who are proud to assume authority, and lend to pocket the paltry fees of a Justice of the Peace, I believe a large portion of the gentlemen who now hold office under the present Government and Council, would refuse to act by so precarious, so doubtful, so base a title as would be derived from an Executive chosen by a minority of the constitutional electors.

I have charity to believe the federal members in the House will act with candor; I am confident the Senate will act with firmness.—They are all to act under the solemn obligation of an oath, and I hope the members of the House will never suffer party spirit to prevail so far as to permit members to be foisted into the Legislative Chamber, who have not the voice of a majority of their constituents.

This is not merely a question between Governor Winder and his opponent—it is not merely a dispute between the candidates in Allegheny county—it is not now a question of party, for many of both parties condemn the conduct of the Judges; but it is a dispute which involves the rights of every man in the community—and I believe if the federal return shall be sanctioned by the House of Delegates, that the freemen of Maryland, at the next election, will, by an overwhelming majority, discard from their confidence all who dare attempt to trample on their privileges.

FAIR PLAY.

Chester-Town, Nov. 4, 1813.

KINGSTON.

The following article appears in the Freeman's Journal of yesterday. While we would willingly give it entire credit, it is proper to remark that a letter from Philadelphia to the Post Master in this place, alludes to the report as being there considered premature. We probably must consider it as prophecy rather than history.—Balt. Pat.

GREAT NEWS.

"A gentleman who arrived here last evening from N. York, the Expedition stage, informs us, that about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, as he was leaving New York, a sloop arrived in 22 hours from Albany, the captain of whom was said to be a respectable man, informed, that news had been received in Albany of the capture of Kingston, by the American army, and the surrender of Sir James Yeo and his fleet—and that when he left Albany, the bells were rigging and salutes firing on the occasion."

Since the above was in type, we have been positively favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Castle, to his friend in this City, dated Nov. 4, 5 o'clock, P. M.—

"I have just time to state, that a letter has been received here from Dr. Tilton, Surgeon General of the army of the U. States, which states that KINGSTON AND SIR JAMES L. YEO, WITH THE WHOLE OF HIS FLEET, ARE TAKEN."

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

The members of the Legislature having convened at Montpelier on Thursday the 14th inst. organized, and the House made choice of the following officers, viz.

Daniel Chapman, Esq. Speaker;  
Josiah Dunham, Esq. Secretary;  
William D. Smith, Esq. Clerk.

The votes for Governor having been counted by the canvassing committee, were found to stand as follows:

For Galusha 16,838  
For Chittenden 16,532

The scattering votes were 608.

As there was no choice by the people of the choice of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of course devolved on the Legislature. On Thursday the

21st the choice was made. There was a republican majority in the Council of 4, and in the House a federal majority of 4, and of course there was a balance of parties in joint committee. In the choice for Governor, it seems one of the republican members did not vote. In the choice of Lieutenant Governor they all voted, except one, who through indisposition, happened to be absent at the moment. The honorable anxiety of the federal part of the House inducing them to improve every advantage, which providential accident had given them, urged the choice. The Honorable Martin Chittenden was chosen Governor and William Chamberlin, Lieutenant Governor.

Many of the republican votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Counsellors were, for reasons not sufficiently known to us, rejected by the canvassing committee. Had all the votes given by the freemen been counted, there would have been eleven republican Counsellors chosen; (the twelfth was lost by mistaking his christian name) and in joint ballot for Governor and Lieut. Governor there must have been a majority for Galusha and Brigham.

After rejecting all the votes, which were rejected, Galusha had nearly 300 more than Chittenden. And as we get the most correct expression of the public sentiment by the votes for Governor, we may say with propriety, that Vermont is yet herself. "Though the 'peace party' may rejoice in what they call triumph, yet we guess the foundation of their rejoicing is rather small.

Great numbers of republican freemen from Vermont, have rallied to the standard of their country, to support a cause as just, as the rights of man are sacred. Federalists rather destitute of that patriotism, so essential in a soldier's character, have stayed at home to vote for a federal Governor. [Republican.]

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

On Friday afternoon a joint meeting was held for the choice of a Governor of the State, and Clerks of Morris and Cumberland. The republican candidate for Governor was Judge Pennington, the federal candidate Gov. Ogden. The votes were—

For Pennington, 30  
For Ogden, 20

Republican majority, 10

Mr. Pennington (the brother of the Judge) did not vote; and Messrs. Hopkins and Pearson were absent. [Event True Amer.]

"LOSS AND GAIN."

Comparative view of the loss of public vessels by the English and Americans in the present War.

Since the commencement of the present war, we have taken from the British the following vessels of war:

Guns.		Guns.
Guerriere, 49	Duke of Gloucester, 10	
Macedonian, 48	Huntes, 10	
Java, 48	Laura, 10	
Alert, 26	High Flyer, 5	
Frolic, 22	Whiting, 4	
Peacock, 22	Caledonia, 3	
Detroit, 20	Lady Murray, 3	
Boxer, 18	Chippeway, 3	
Dominica, 16	Little Belt, 3	
Lady Prevost, 14	Total, 353	

The British have lost at sea, the following vessels employed in operations against us:—

Guns.		Guns.
Southampton, 36	Plumper, 14	
Barbadoes, 32	Magnet, 10	
Emulous, 30	Ghub, 10	
Avenger, 20	Subtle, 10	
Moselle, 20	Total, 210	
Persian, 18		
Falcon, 18		

Making 31 vessels, and 563 Guns. The above statement, it will be observed, is entirely exclusive of private property, more than 1000 DRED of which have been captured from the enemy.

The U. States have lost the following taken by the enemy:

Guns.		Guns.
Chesapeake, 48	Growler, 3	
Wasp, 20	Julia, 2	
Nautilus, 16		
Vixen, 16	Total, 117	
Viper, 12		

By storms and on account of the war, we have lost the following:

Guns.		Guns.
Sch's. Hamilton, 9		
Scourge, 9		
Total, 18		

Making 9 vessels, and 135 guns.

A reference to the number of men killed, wounded and missing in the different engagements, will show a superiority of naval warfare equally honorable to the American nation. We have selected some of the most prominent engagements, which give a pretty accurate idea of the comparative loss.

	Brit. loss.	Am. loss.
Essex and Alert, 3	0	
Constitution and Guerriere, 105	14	
Wasp and Frolic, 40	10	
United States and Macedonian, 104	12	
Constitution and Java, 171	34	
Hornet and Peacock, 42	5	
Chesapeake and Shannon, 84	144	
Decatur and Dominica, 62	16	
Enterprise and Boxer, 39	12	
Total, 620	243	

No conflict in Europe has ever presented such a disparity in loss on the part of Great Britain—we can find nothing like it. In the war between France and Great Britain, in 1755, the loss upon the year 1760, is as follows:

	French.	British.
Vessels taken, &c. 85	2	
Lost, 18	13	
Totals, 101	22	

	Guns taken, &c. 3406	216
Lost, 786	644	
Totals, 4,222	860	

[National Advocate.]

M. DE KANTZOW, minister from the court of Sweden to the United States, has arrived in this city, and presented his credentials to the President of the United States. [Nat. Intel.]

Married, on Thursday the 28th October, by the Rev. Mr. Sparks, Mr. RICHARD SKINNER, of Caroline county, to Miss SOPHIA SUDLER, of Queen-Ann's county.

On Sunday the 7th inst by the Rev. James Ridgway, Mr. CASARY RAWLINS, to Miss ELIZABETH COLLINS, both of Dorchester county.

SPORTSMEN AND FARMERS, ATTENTION.

To avoid their being stolen by the British.—Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, the 18th of November inst. at Blakelock by the subscriber, several full bred Mares, Colts, Geldings and Fillies, among which are two good matches of Colts, both full brothers, also some other horses, and a number of young Cattle of both genders, of the Milk breed, equal to any in America, a credit of nine months will be given on bond with security. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

Robert Hyatt.  
Blakelock, november 9—2

ATTENTION.

The "Independent Light Dragoons" are ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY the 9th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. in full uniform, with equipments in ample order.

Per order—  
Will. Harrison, Jr. Lieut.  
nov. 9—2

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, 25th of November, inst. by order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County—

All the personal estate of JAMES BROWN, late of said county, deceased, near the Trappe—consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Cows, Corn-blades, Tops, Hooks and Straw; Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a variety of other articles, which will be shown on the day of sale. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day; on all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock.

Mary Brown, } Adm's  
John Higgins, } of Jas. Brown, deceased.  
nov. 9—3

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for Cash.

J. B. RINGGOLD.  
november 9—6

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber having just received from Philadelphia, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS, Has now on hand a pretty general assortment suited to the present and approaching seasons. Amongst the present supply are a few nice Irish Linens, Cambric pocket handkerchiefs, Superfine broad cloths, Ladies' tippets and capes, of fur, Do. capes and finishes of lambs-wool, Children's caps of do.

ALSO—  
A small quantity of nice Buck-wheat Flour and Firkin Butter.

Samuel Groome.  
Easton, nov. 9—4

TO BE RENTED.

The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, in Bay side about five miles below St. Michaels—it has every convenient out house, and is an excellent stand for a Blacksmith, Shoemaker and Grocery store. For further particulars apply to

James M. McDaniel.  
november 9—3

FOR HIRE.

Two young Negro MEN, for the ensuing year, good sawyers or farm hands—Also, a Negro WOMAN with two children, may be had immediately. For further particulars apply at the Star office.

nov. 9—3q

JAMES BURGESS, Boot & Shoe Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. B. in St. Michaels. He has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the above business. He hopes from his particular attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

Easton, october 5—m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, at the next December session, for a special act of assembly to discharge him from debts he is unable to pay, or to entitle him to the benefit of the acts of assembly relative to insolvent debtors.

Levin Kimmey.  
Caroline county, nov. 9—4q

KENT COUNTY COURT, September Term, 1813.

On application of William J. Kendall, of Kent county, by petition in writing to the honorable Judges of said county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that he the said William J. Kendall has resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding his said application, and having been brought before the said court by the said Sheriff of Kent county, upon a commitment in execution against him, and having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid.—It was ordered and directed by the said court, that the said William J. Kendall be discharged from imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the Judges of Kent county court, at Chester-Town, on the third Monday in March next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed to appear before the court to shew cause (if any they have) why the said William J. Kendall should not have the benefit of his application: And it was further ordered by the said court, that the said William J. Kendall give notice thereof to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in Easton, four weeks successively, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and also by setting up a like notice at the Court-House door of said county, and one other notice thereof at one tavern door in Chester-Town.

Test—  
Benj. Chambers, Clk. of Kent county court, Md.  
november 9—4

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 13th day of October last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself Frank. He is about 25 years of age, five feet one inch high.—His clothing, when committed, were a blue cloth coat, an oansburg shirt, home-made yellow cotton plaid pantaloons, an old black hat very much torn; has a scar above the left eye, pretty much knock-kneed.—Says he belongs to Gen. Hugh Douglas, about four miles from Leesburg, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff of Fred's county, Md.  
nov. 2, 1813—(9)—2



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

To incorporate a company or making a certain turnpike road in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Marbury, John Hoge, George Johnson, William Stewart, William Vroman, Washington Bowie, John W. Bronaugh, Edgar Patterson, and John Eliason be, and they are hereby appointed a board of commissioners, a majority of whom to constitute a quorum, with full powers to receive and enter in such book or books, as they may deem proper, by themselves or their agents, subscriptions for raising a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, for the purpose of opening, gravelling, and improving a road in the counties of Washington and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, from the intersection of Falls street and Water street in the town of Georgetown, to the boundary line of the District of Columbia, in the most direct and practicable route towards Leesburgh, conforming as nearly as shall be found advantageous and convenient to the present main road, leading from the said intersection towards Leesburgh, and through the counties of Washington and Alexandria aforesaid; *Provided*, That no subscription shall be received, unless the sum of five dollars be first paid into the hands of such agent or other person, as the said commissioners may authorize to receive it; the times, places, and manner of receiving and entering subscriptions shall be prescribed by said commissioners, and advertised in such gazettes as they may deem expedient; and whenever one hundred shares or more shall be subscribed, the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall give notice in some newspaper, printed in the District of Columbia, of a time and place to be by them appointed, for the subscribers to proceed to organize the corporation, by an election of officers; and all persons who may then be, or thereafter may become proprietors of shares in the said capital stock, either as subscribers for the same, or as the legal representatives, successors, or assigns of such subscribers, shall become one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name and style of the Georgetown and Leesburgh Turnpike Company, and by the same shall have perpetual succession, & all the privileges belonging to a corporation; & shall be capable of taking and holding their said capital stock, and the profits thereof, and of enlarging the same by new subscriptions, if found necessary to fulfil the intent of this act, and of purchasing, taking and holding, to them and their successors and assigns, in fee simple, or for any lesser estate, all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and estate real and personal, as shall be necessary and useful in the prosecution of their work, and of suing and being sued, of having a common seal, and of doing all and every other matter and thing concerning the subject aforesaid, which a corporation or body politic may do.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall meet on the third Monday in March in every year, at such place as shall be fixed by their bye laws, for the purpose of choosing such officers as aforesaid for the ensuing year, in manner aforesaid, and at such other times as they shall be summoned by the President and Directors aforesaid; at which annual or special meetings they shall have full power and authority to do and perform any act by law allowed, and pertaining to the affairs of said company; and the President and Directors for the time being, shall hold their offices until others shall be appointed in their places; and the said corporation shall not be deemed to be dissolved by reason of any defect of officers, but if it should happen that there should be no president or directors competent to call a meeting of the stockholders, the same may be called by any stockholder, for the purpose of electing such officers, giving thirty days' notice of the time and place of such meeting, by advertisement, in a newspaper printed in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall procure printed certificates, for all the shares of said stock, and shall deliver one such certificate, signed by the president, to each person for every share by him or her subscribed and held, which certificates shall be transferable at his or her pleasure in person, or by attorney, in the presence of the president, clerk, or treasurer of said company, who shall witness the same; subject, however, to all payment due, or to grow due thereupon; and the assignee holding any such certificate, having caused the assignment to be entered in a book for the company, to be kept for that purpose, and having paid the clerk of said company twenty five cents for each certificate contained in such assignment for his services in recording the same, shall be a member of said company; and for every certificate by him held shall be entitled to one share in the capital stock and estate of said company. And if any stockholder, after thirty days' public notice in a newspaper printed in the District of Columbia, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any portion or dividend of the sum subscribed in the said stock, shall neglect to pay the same, for the space of thirty days after the time so appointed, the share or shares on which such delinquency has taken place, may be sold at public auction, and transferred

by them to any person or persons willing to purchase for such price as can be obtained, or in case any proprietor shall fail to pay the installment which shall be duly assessed, such installment or any part thereof, that shall remain deficient or unpaid, may be recovered of the person or persons so failing to pay, by warrant from a justice of the peace, if the amount shall not exceed twenty dollars, and if the sum so due, shall exceed twenty dollars, the same be recovered by motion in the name of said company on ten days' notice, or by action at law in the usual course of judicial proceedings, in any court of record in the district of Columbia, and in all instances where the person so failing to pay his installment, cannot be found in the said district, then recovery shall be had against him by such mode of judicial proceedings as is authorized by the laws of the country where such delinquent shall be found; and in all such warrants, motions or actions, the certificate of the clerk of the said company shall be conclusive of the defendant's being a member of the company, and prima facie evidence of the amount due on the share or shares held by such defendant.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said president and directors shall meet at such times and places as shall be agreed upon for transacting their business; at which meetings any three members shall form a quorum, who, in the absence of the president may choose a chairman, and shall keep minutes of all their transactions, fairly entered on a book, and a quorum being met, they shall have full power and authority to appoint a treasurer, and all other officers necessary and convenient, and agree with and appoint all such surveyors, landowners, artists or other agents as they may judge necessary, to carry on the intended works, and to fix their salaries, wages or compensation, to direct and order the times, manner and proportions, when and in which the stockholders shall pay monies due on their respective shares; to draw orders on the treasurer for all monies due from said company; and generally to do and transact all such other matters, acts and things, as by the bye laws, rules, and regulations of said company shall be required or permitted.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That upon application of the said President and Directors of the said company, to the circuit court of the district of Columbia, or to the judges of said court, or any two of the judges thereof, or of court, shall appoint three commissioners, not interested in any of the lands through which the said road may be laid out, nor interested in the stock of the company hereby created, nor in the occupancy of any mills or water works by which the said road may pass; who shall receive each, from the said president and directors and company, two dollars for every day they shall respectively be actually necessarily employed, in or about the affairs of said company, and each of the said commissioners, before he proceeds to act as such, shall take and subscribe an oath or solemn affirmation in the presence of a justice of the peace that he will well, faithfully and impartially, according to the best of his skill and judgment, and without unnecessary delay, execute and perform all the duties required of him as a commissioner, under the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to incorporate a company for making certain turnpike roads in the district of Columbia," which oath or affirmations so subscribed and certified by the justice, in whose presence they shall be severally taken and subscribed, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said circuit court, and enrolled among the land records of the county of Washington; and the said commissioners, or any two of them, being qualified as aforesaid, shall upon the request of the said president and directors, cause to be surveyed, laid out, ascertained, described and marked, by certain metes and bounds, of the aforesaid turnpike road, described in the first section of this act, not less than sixty feet in breadth, in such routes, tracts or courses, for the same respectively, as, in the best of their judgment, will combine shortness of distance with the most convenient ground, and the smallest expense of money; and for this purpose it shall be lawful for them, and such agents, assistants, servants, or attendants, as they may think proper to employ, to enter upon any of the lands through or near which the said road may be laid out, having first giving twenty days' public notice, in some public newspaper, printed in the district of Columbia, of the time and place of their entering on the said business of surveying and laying out each road respectively; and if any proprietor of any part of the lands, through which the said road may be laid out, shall require compensation for so much of his or her said land, as may be occupied by the said road, or shall claim damages for or on account of the opening, or laying out of said road through his or her land, and if the said president and directors cannot agree with such proprietors respecting the same, then the said commissioners, at the request of either party, shall appoint a day and place to hear and decide upon such claim, and the amount of compensation and damages which such proprietor shall be entitled to receive from the said president, directors, and company thereof, first giving twenty days' notice to the adverse party, his or her agent, or attorney in fact, or other legal representative, if either shall be within the district of Columbia; and if the party so notified shall fail to attend, or if the party shall be an infant under age, non compos mentis, feme covert or absent out of the district of Columbia and have no agent or legal representative therein,

then the said commissioners may proceed ex parte to hear and decide the same; and the award of them or any two of them, made in writing signed by them, or any two of them, shall by them be returned to the office of the clerk of the said court, for the county of Washington, within ten days after such hearing, and a copy thereof shall within ten days after such return be served upon such of the parties as are residents in the District of Columbia; and if such award be not, at the session of the said circuit court in the county of Washington, next after such return of the said award to the clerk's office, be set aside on account of fraud or partiality in the said commissioners, or other cause deemed sufficient in the opinion of the court, the same shall be final and conclusive between the parties, and shall be recorded by the said clerk; and the sum so awarded being paid to the said clerk for the use of the person entitled to receive the same, the said land mentioned and described in the said award shall and may be taken and occupied as a turnpike road and public highway forever; and the said commissioners, upon completing the said survey of the said road, shall return a plat and certificate of such survey to the said clerk, and the same being accepted by the said court shall be recorded by the said clerk, and thereupon the road so laid out shall be taken, used and occupied as a turnpike road and public highway forever; and the said president, directors and company may thereupon proceed to enter upon the same, and shall cause at least twenty-four feet in breadth throughout the whole length thereof, to be made an artificial road of stone, gravel or other hard substance, of sufficient depth or thickness to secure a solid and firm road, with the surface as smooth as the materials will admit, and so nearly level that it shall in no case rise or fall more than an angle of four degrees with a horizontal line, and the said road shall thereafter be kept in good and perfect repair; and wheresoever upon the said road any bridge shall be deemed necessary, the same shall be built of sound and suitable materials. And in case either of the said commissioners die or refuse to act, or become incapacitated, or shall be removed by the court for misconduct, the said court may appoint another in his place; and when in the opinion of the said president and directors, the said road shall be completed to the extent of twenty-four feet in breadth, the same shall be examined by the said commissioners, or any two of them; and if the opinion of them or any two of them, the said road should have been completed to the extent of at least twenty-four feet in breadth according to the meaning of this act, they shall certify the same to the said court, or the judges thereof, out of court, and their certificate being accepted by the said court, or any two judges thereof, and recorded, the said president and directors shall and may thereafter erect and fix one gate and turnpike upon and across the said road, and may thereupon after granted to the said company; and it shall be lawful for them to appoint such, and so many toll gatherers as they shall deem necessary to collect and receive of and from all and every person and persons using the said road, the tolls and rates hereinafter mentioned, and to stop any person or persons riding, leading or driving any horses, mules, cattle, dogs, sheep, sulky, chair, chaise, phaeton, chariot, coach, cart, wagon, sleigh, sled or any carriage of burden or pleasure, from passing through the said gate, until the said tolls shall be paid, that is to say: For every score of sheep, five cents; for every score of hogs, five cents; for every score of cattle, ten cents; and so in proportion for any greater or less number; for every horse or mule with a rider, three cents; for every stage or wagon and two horses, six cents; for either carriage last mentioned with four horses, ten cents; for every led or driven horse or mule, one cent; for every sulky, chair, chaise or carriage of pleasure, with two wheels and one horse, five cents; for every coach, chariot, phaeton or chaise, with four wheels and two horses, nine cents; for any of the said carriages last mentioned with four horses, eleven cents; for every other carriage of pleasure, under whatever name it may go, the like sums, according to the number of wheels and horses, in proportion aforesaid; for every sled or sleigh used as a carriage of pleasure, three cents for each horse drawing the same; for every sled or sleigh used as a carriage of burden, two cents for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels do not exceed four inches in breadth, three cents for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed four inches, one and an half cents for every horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels shall be more than seven inches in breadth, and not more than ten inches, one and a quarter cents for every horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, the breadth of whose wheels shall be more than ten inches, and not exceeding twelve inches, one cent for every horse drawing the same; and all such carriages as aforesaid, to be drawn by oxen, or to be drawn by part oxen, or to be drawn by mules in whole or part, two oxen shall be estimated as equal to one horse, in charging all the aforesaid tolls, and every mule as equal to one horse.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where stone, gravel, earth or sand, shall be necessary for making or repairing the said road, and the said president, directors, and company of Georgetown and Leesburgh turnpike road cannot agree for the same, with the owner thereof, then upon application by the said president and directors, or any person author-

ized by them, to any one of the judges of the said district court, he may, if he see cause, by warrant, under his hand and seal, command the marshal of the said district to summon a jury of thirteen disinterested persons, qualified to serve as petit jurors in the said circuit court, to meet at the place where such materials may be, on some day, not more than ten days after the date of such warrant, and to give the other party 5 days notice of the said three place, if such party be found within the district of Columbia; and if any one of said jurors should fail to attend at the said time and place, marshal may immediately summon talemens in the place of those who are absent, and shall administer an oath to the said jurors and talemens, as the case may be, justly and impartially to value the said materials and to assess the damage which the owner thereof shall sustain, by the taking thereof by the said president and directors and company of the Georgetown and Leesburgh turnpike road, which valuation and assessment of damages, made by the said jurors, or a majority of them, shall be signed by the said marshal and the jurors, or so many of them as shall agree thereto, and be returned by the marshal to the said clerk of the said court for the county of Washington, to be by him recorded, and shall be conclusive between the parties; and a copy thereof shall be delivered to each of the parties who may be resident in the district of Columbia, and the sum so awarded and assessed being paid to the said clerk of the said court, for the use of the party entitled thereto, the said president and directors may proceed to take and carry away the said materials so valued, for the purposes aforesaid; and the said president, directors and company shall pay the said marshal five dollars for his services in summoning and empanelling the said jury, and taking and returning said inquest, and two dollars to each of the jurors so sworn.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the weight that may be drawn along the said road, in any wagon, cart or other carriage of burden, it shall and may be lawful for the said president, directors and company to erect and establish scales and weights, at or near the gate erected, or to be erected, in pursuance of this act, as they may think proper; and where there may seem reasonable cause to suspect that any cart, wagon or other carriage of burden, carries a greater weight than is or shall be by law allowed, it shall be lawful for the toll gatherers, or other persons in their service or employment to prevent the same from passing such gate or turnpike, until such cart, wagon or carriage of burden shall be drawn into the fixed or erected scales, at or near any such gate or turnpike, and the weight or burden drawn therein ascertained by weighing; and if the person or persons driving, or having care or charge of any such cart, wagon or other carriage of burden shall refuse to drive the same into any such scales for the purpose aforesaid, the person or persons so refusing shall forfeit and pay the said president, directors and company a sum not less than five dollars, nor more than eight dollars, to be recovered in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no wagon or other carriage with four wheels, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be four inches, shall be drawn along the said road with a greater weight thereon than three tons weight; that no such carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be seven inches, or being six inches or more, shall roll at least ten inches, shall be drawn along the said road with more than five tons; that no such carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be ten inches or more, or being less, shall not roll at least twelve inches, shall be drawn along the said road with more than eight tons; that no cart or carriage, with two wheels, the same breadth of wheels as the wagons aforesaid, shall be drawn along the said road with more than half the burden or weight aforesaid; and if any cart, wagon or carriage, of burden whatever, shall be drawn along the said road with a greater weight than is hereby allowed, the owner or owners of such carriage, if the excess of burden shall be three hundred weight or upwards, shall forfeit and pay four times the customary tolls, for the use of the company; *Provided always*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said company by their bye laws to alter any or all the regulations herein contained, respecting the burden or carriages to be drawn over the said road, and to substitute other regulations, if upon experiment such alterations shall be found conducive to the public good; *Provided nevertheless*, That such regulations shall not lessen the burdens of carriages above described.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors of the said company shall keep, or cause to be kept, fair and just accounts of all monies to be received by them from the said commissioners first herein named, and from the stockholders or subscribers to the said undertaking, on account of their several subscriptions or shares, and of all monies by them to be expended in the prosecution of their said work, and shall once at least in every year submit such accounts to a general meeting of the stockholders, until the said road shall be completed, and until the costs, charges and expenses of effecting the same shall be fully liquidated, paid and discharged; and if upon such liquidation, or whenever the whole capital stock of the said company shall be nearly expended, it shall be found that the said capital stock will not be sufficient to complete the said road, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the said stockholders, being convened according to the provisions of this act, or their

bye-laws and rules, to increase the amount to be paid on the shares from time to time, to such extent as shall be necessary to accomplish the work; and to demand and receive the increased amount so to be required on such shares in like manner, and under the like penalties as are herein before provided for the original payments, or as shall be provided by their bye-laws.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall also keep or cause to be kept, just and true accounts of all monies to be received by their collectors of tolls at the turnpike gate on the said road, and shall make and declare a half-yearly dividend aforesaid, in some newspaper printed in the district of Columbia, and at the time and place when and where the same will be paid, and cause the same to be paid immediately.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said corporation to keep the said road in good repair, and if by neglect of their said duty, the said corporation shall at any time suffer the said road to be out of repair, so as to be unsafe or inconvenient for passengers, the said corporation shall be liable to be presented for such neglect, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, to pay the United States a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and shall also be responsible for all damages which may be sustained by any person or persons in consequence of such want of repair, to be recovered in an action of trespass on the case, in any court competent to try the same; *Provided always*, and it is further enacted, That whenever the net proceeds of toll collected on said road, shall amount to a sum sufficient to reimburse the capital which shall be expended in the purchase of such land and making such roads, and twelve per cent. interest per annum thereon, to be ascertained by the circuit court of the United States, in and for the District of Columbia, the same shall become a free road, and tolls shall be no longer collected thereon; and the said company shall annually make returns to the said circuit court of the amount of the tolls collected, and of their necessary expenses, so as to enable said circuit court to determine when said tolls shall cease.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons riding in or driving any carriage of any kind, or leading, riding or driving any horse, sheep, hogs or any kind of cattle whatever on said road, shall pass through any private gate, bars or fence, or over any private way or passage, or pass through any toll gate, under any pretended privilege or exemption to which he, she or they may not be entitled, or do any act or thing with intent to lessen or evade the tolls for passing through the gate established under this act, such person or persons, for every such offence, shall forfeit to the president and directors not less than three nor more than ten dollars to be recovered before any justice of the peace, with costs in the same manner that small debts are recoverable; *Provided* That it shall not be lawful for the company to ask, demand or receive from or for persons living on or adjacent to the said road who may have occasion to pass by the said road upon the ordinary business relating to their farms, so far as the same may in its limits extend on the roads respectively, who shall not have any other convenient road or way by which they may pass from one part to another part thereof, any toll for passing on said turnpike.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 13, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Explains the act, entitled, "An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That each of the ten companies authorized by the act, entitled "An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers," shall consist of one captain, one first, one second, one third lieutenant, one ensign, five sergeants, six corporals and ninety privates.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th inst. a negro man who calls himself Jacob Harlow, of a light complexion; no marks recollected, but one of his foreteeth broken. His clothing cannot be described, as he had several sorts of it, and may probably change them. I will give forty dollars if taken in the county; if out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if out of the State, the above reward, with all reasonable charges if lodged in the jail at Eastern, Maryland.

Mary Norris.

Near Eastern, Oct. 19—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DEPARTED from my residence, on Monday the 23d August, a runaway by the name of Edward Currier, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of great appearance, and by profession a Shipwright. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT, Lieut. U. S. L. Dragoon.

Aug. 31—m





## PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

**Thomas Perrin Smith,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

### THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No paper can be continued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Cents per square.

### ATTENTION.

The "Independent Light Dragoon" are ordered to meet at Easton, on SATURDAY the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock A.M. in full uniform, with equipments in ample order.

Per order—  
Nov. 9—2  
Will. Harrison, Jr. Lieut.

### SPORTSMEN AND FARMERS, ATTENTION.

To avoid their being stolen by the British—Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY the 18th of November inst. at Blakford by the subscriber, several full bred Horses, Cobs, Geldings and Fillies, among which are two good matches of Cobs, both full brothers, also some other horses, and a number of young Cattle of both genders, of the Milk breed, equal to any in America, a credit of nine months will be given on hand with security. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

Robert Wright.  
Blakford, November 9—2

### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, 25th of November, inst. by order of the District Court of Talbot County—

All the personal estate of James Brown, late of said county, deceased, near the Trappe, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn, Corn-bushes, Tops, Husks and Straw, House, Loh and Kitchen Furniture, with a variety of other articles, which will be shown on the day of sale. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day; on all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock.

Mary Brown, Adm'r  
John Higgins, of Jas. Brown, deceased.  
Nov. 9—3

### NOTICE.

#### CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The Stockholders in this Institution will please take notice, that the second instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer Stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board—  
J. Stettin, Cash'r.  
Sept. 23—10

### FOR SALE.

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Peck's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land. The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder, it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconspicuous line of fence to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land. The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, Stock of five of the State Bank will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine,  
Ex'x of Sam'l Chamberlaine.  
Sept. 14—m

### TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the Land he holds near the Trappe, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a small house for a Tanner to live in, a large shop, beam house, and about 50 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well planned to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying business, and a complete mill-stone. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary and carriage house, a paved garden, and nearly all the land enclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale. If the above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that if the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will show the same.

JOSEPH MARTIN.  
August 31—m

### JAMES BURGESS,

East of Shae Maber.

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the *East and West Moving Business*, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Rice; and that he has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the above business. He hopes from his particular attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

Easton, October 5—m

### NEW GOODS.

The subscriber having just received from Philadelphia, an additional supply of GOODS, Has now on hand a pretty general assortment suited to the present and approaching seasons. Amongst the present supply are a few nice Irish Linens, Cashmere pocket handkerchiefs, Superfine broad cloths, Ladies' dresses and capes, of for, Do. capes and finishes of lambs-wool, Children's caps of do.

Also—  
A small quantity of nice Buck-wheat Flour and Pickin Butter.

Samuel Groome.  
Easton, Nov. 9—4

### NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for Cash.

J. B. RINGGOLD.  
November 9—6

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL & WINTER GOODS, Have just been opened by Thomas & Groome.

Which they offer for sale on reasonable terms for Cash.

Oct. 2—(25)—m

### WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,

THE DEALER & GROCER,  
No. 66 MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.  
Informs his Eastern Shore friends and customers that he has on hand an assortment of the very best POWDER that is manufactured in the United States, suitable for all sizes guns. Also, PATENT SHOT of all sizes, very correct & round. Gun Flint—a large and choice assortment of OLD WHISKY AND LIQUORS, and sold in their pure state. Also, a complete assortment of FRESH TEAS, both Green and Black, and in different size packages.

All the above mentioned Goods are sold with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.

Baltimore, September 28—7\*

### TO BE RENTED.

The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, in Bay side about five miles below St. Michaels—is in every convenient and sound, and is an excellent stand for a Blacksmith, Shoemaker and Grocery store. For further particulars apply to

James M. Daniel.  
November 9—5

### FOR HIRE.

Two rooms near the Trappe, for a dwelling, good barns or farm land—Also, a Negro WOMAN with two children, may be had immediately. For further particulars apply at the Star office.

Nov. 9—3q

### TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

29th day of October, A.D. 1813.  
On application of Elizabeth Hutton, Adm'r, and Philip Hutton, Ex'r, of the estate of Daniel Hutton, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that he give notice requiring the Law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of Talbot county, do, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—  
Jas. Price, Reg'r  
Wm. B. Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order—  
Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Elizabeth Hutton, Adm'r  
of Thomas Hutton, dec'd.  
November 5—3

### MARYLAND:

#### KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Ordered, That Joseph Greenwood, executor of Daniel Rice, deceased, cause a notice according to law, to said deceased's creditors to produce their claims to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star" and "Monitor" published in Easton.

Test—  
Richard Burck, Reg'r.

This is to give notice—That the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Rice, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23rd day of October, eight hundred and thirteen.

Joseph Greenwood, Ex'or.  
November 2—3

### SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th inst. a negro man who calls himself Jacob Martin, of a light complexion; no marks recollected, but one of his teeth broken. His clothing cannot be described, as he had several suits of it, and may probably change them. I will give forty dollars if taken in the county; and if out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if out of the State, the above reward, with all reasonable charges if judged in the jail at Easton, Maryland.

Mary Norris.  
Near Easton, Oct. 19—m

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, at the next December session, for a special act of assembly to discharge him from debts he is unable to pay, or to entitle him to the benefit of the acts of assembly, relative to insolvent debtors.

Levi Kinney.  
Caroline county, Nov. 9—4

### KENT COUNTY COURT.

September Term, 1813.  
On application of William J. Kendall, of Kent county, by petition in writing, the honorable Judges of said county court, paying the benefit of the said county court, in aid for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as he is able to ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that he said William J. Kendall is residing in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding his said application, and having been brought before the said court by the said Sheriff of Kent county, and having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid—it was ordered and directed by the said court, that the said William J. Kendall be discharged from imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the Judges of Kent county court, at Chester-Town, on the third Monday in March next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed to appear before the court to show cause, if any they have, why the said William J. Kendall should not have the benefit of his application: And it was further ordered by the said court, that the said William J. Kendall give notice thereof to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in Easton, four weeks successively, three months before the day appointed as aforesaid, and also by setting up a like notice at the Court House door of said county, and one other notice thereof at one tavern door in Chester-Town.

Test—  
Levi Kinney, Clk.  
of Kent county court, Md.  
November 9—4

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th inst. a bright mulatto round count called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of slender form, now five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. He is on and took with him one year of nankeen pantaloons, one pair of red and one pair of spotted vest, one pair of shoes, one pair of socks, one pair of trousers, and two hats, one of nankeen and one of felt. He is a native of Kent county, and is a runaway from the subscriber, who is a white man, now five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. 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## THE SEAT OF WAR.

Every eye is now attentively directed to the operations of our Army on the Frontiers, in which quarter the Campaign must soon close; for already has the ground in that quarter been covered by a fall of snow more than a foot deep. We are left in total uncertainty, from the movements of the Army, which appear to have been made with a direct view to bait the enemy; and, if they fail in that object, have at least the effect of creating and keeping alive, very various conjectures among ourselves; as to its ultimate destination.

It is very seldom that we presume to obtrude on the attention of our readers our speculations on military matters, with which we profess to have very little acquaintance; but we cannot refrain from offering a few observations on the prospects at the seat of war.

It is our impression, that some untoward accident always excepted, to which the enemy is equally liable with ourselves, our army will, by the 15th of this month, be concentrated at Montreal; and will, before the 1st day of July next, be in possession of Quebec.

If our Northern Army is inferior in point of numbers and equipment to the extent of our wishes, the British garrison at Kingston ought to be captured as well as the naval forces on Lake Ontario, before Gen. Wilkinson descends the St. Lawrence. Otherwise, this part of the enemy's forces as well as that of Montreal may possibly escape by forced marches to Quebec, where they would materially add to the main army of the enemy. If, however, we are sufficiently strong to meet, with decided advantage, the utmost force of the enemy when united; of which we can form no judgment, being neither informed as to the amount of our force or that of the enemy; in this case the garrison of Kingston is rendered less an object than it was some time ago, and it may not be necessary for our military commander to direct his attention to that post. The only annoyance, to be apprehended from it, is by water; and this will soon be interrupted by the season. The chances of escape of the garrison to Quebec are lessened, whilst such escape, if effected, is rendered unimportant to us; for the greater the number of troops in Quebec, as long as their force is inferior to ours, the greater will be the difficulty to the enemy to subvert them, during the seven months suspension of intercourse, which the cold season always occasions.

An impression seems to prevail generally that the fortress of Quebec is impregnable to any assailant; but, from all the information we can collect, this is an erroneous idea as respects the United States. The great strength of this fortress is calculated for a defence against attack from the sea or by water; but it was once surrendered to the arms of Great Britain, when held by France.

But we are induced to believe, is unimpaired against a superior force by land from the United States. This belief is founded on an attentive enquiry into the topography of the country, into the strength of the fortifications on the land side, and by the facts which will be formed correspondents have placed within our reach. These we shall concisely state, pretending that we feel no scruple in publishing them, because the enemy can glean from them, if correct, no information which he has not already. He has been longer engaged in studying the topography of Canada. It is no secret to them that we use muskets and cannon; that there is a river called the St. Lawrence, and Lake Champlain, Ontario and Erie. If they learn that we know our strength, so much the better. They cannot alter what is. A retreat from Canada is impossible. The present force of the enemy there must fall into our hands; all Europe could not save it. Any further establishment there by Great Britain must be withdrawn before winter annually, or share the same fate.

We proceed then to state our views of the subject.

There are no neutral impediments to prevent or materially retard the march of an army from the Three Rivers to the Plains of Abraham, which are as high as any part of the upper town, the citadel perhaps excepted. Here an attack may be made by bombardment, which could scarcely be endured long, by a population of not more than fifteen thousand, contained within a walled town compactly built.

Without approaching nearer than a mile the walls of Quebec, a besieging army would intercept all supplies of fuel, provisions, and all other succour, for the seven winter months. In this time would be required for the support of the place, including the inhabitants, refugees and the army, upwards of five millions of rations and twenty-five thousand cords of wood. If these supplies should be materially deficient, a capitulation must be made, or the enemy must come out and give us battle, of the result of which no reasonable doubt can be entertained. The mere opening of the gates to relieve succours would give us the command of the main batteries, and of course the river.

Another mode of siege, we are informed may be adopted, if the place hold out till May; and that is, by land and floating batteries in Wolf's Cove, covered by others on the heights, and by batteries on the opposite heights. From those on the Cove the wharves may be raked, except at the lower corner of the town, where shipping would be burnt from the opposite heights. Thus all succour may

be completely excluded until a land force decidedly superior to ours shall arrive, which in all probability cannot reach Quebec before July, if then. There is no reasonable ground to believe, at least such is the opinion of well-informed men, in which we incline to concur, that Quebec can stand a close siege till that time against a superior force.

Suppose the whole British force in both the Canadas, on the 15th of November to be placed in this fortress; and small human probability it will be, except what we shall capture or cut off from retreat—which is the same thing in effect—whatever it may be on that day, it cannot be augmented before July; because none but a very large reinforcement could evade a besieging army, and the place cannot be approached by water before that time. We, on the other hand, if necessary, can send reinforcements by lake Champlain all winter—and with great celerity in May and June we could forward troops, which would be beforehand with any that the enemy could send—so that it appears to us, in any event, the siege might be conveniently continued all summer, if fortune to the enemy, or accident to ourselves should delay its fall beyond the month of June.

These are in brief our views of the subject, and our reasons for believing, that before July next, every soldier of the enemy in both Canadas will be captive or slain, and the territory completely in our possession.

The value and consequence of this acquisition of two provinces of the enemy, supposing it to be made, as we doubt not it will, we shall reserve for consideration in a future paper.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

GENTLEMEN,

In the monthly magazine for June, 1813, a work published in London, by Sir Richard Phillips, I had the following observations on the London newspapers, and as many persons in this country deem them the best authority even as it respects the events of the continent, I transcribe them for insertion in your paper, that your readers may estimate and qualify the credit which is due to the authority of newspapers whose extracts from French journals are received only through a selector and a translator in the post office. Yours, &c.

## INVESTIGATOR.

## THE EXTRACT.

"We have, during successive months, warned our readers against the mischievous political discussions spread with apparent system by most of the London newspapers. All the benefits of a free press seemed and only to be lost to the free people of England—and the 'Censorial Error' appeared to have bent the minds of the British to a state of mental vassalage, almost as degrading as that of the stretched Siberians. We do not affect to trace so disgraceful a charge to its source, because they are precisely so complicated as to evade our analysis; but we will state some facts relative to the present condition of the London press, which ought to be made known through an independent channel, and leave it to our readers to draw inferences, and connect causes with effects. It seems that the interference of political animosity, the intercourse with the continent became a few years since so uncertain and dangerous, that the newspapers found it difficult and always very costly, to procure foreign intelligence. As this was a serious and even fatal, was frequently paid by a single paper, or by a union of two or three papers, for any series of foreign gazettes. There seemed in fact to be no limits to the competition that might be expected among the rival papers, as to the supply of masters of vessels, who smuggled the documents from shore to shore. At length, as a measure of self-defence, the proprietors united in an arrangement with the post office, through which, in return, they were to be supplied simultaneously with the same extracts from French papers.

The terms were to be 5s. guineas per week, that is 42 guineas from six morning papers, and the same sum from as many evening papers as could be induced to trade in the subscription. The latter could not agree in the arrangement, and two of these papers also shared the expense for a considerable time. At length these abandoned it also, and the 5s. guineas are now paid by six morning papers, at the rate of 14 guineas each per week, or 12 guineas per day, because the *Moniteur* is published every day without intermission. None of the editors therefore see the foreign papers from which they publish their extracts, and we are told the inspection of them has been decided when desired on particular occasions. In stating these facts, however we blame no one for making, importing, or submitting to arrangements which, under all the circumstances, might be unavoidable. Our sole object is simply to enable the public correctly to estimate and qualify the credit which is due to foreign intelligence so selected, and fully to understand the present mode in which it is brought before them. The selectors and translators may do impartial justice; but in all questions in which truth is to be separated from falsehood, we like to take as little as possible on trust; and in politics, like commerce, the best security of the public is the free competition of candidates for public favor, and the best data on which to form correct judgments are those which arise out of the collision of opposing interests and opinions."

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

Gentlemen of the Council and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

ELECTED by the voluntary unsolicited suffrage of the representatives of a people, to the office of first Magistrate of the state, and after due consideration, having considered it my duty to take upon myself the execution thereof, not, however, without anxious solicitude lest the powers of my mind should prove unequal to the various, important, and arduous duties assigned to it by our constitution, I approached it proper, from time to time, to communicate to the Legislature, not by such information as may be peculiar to the knowledge of the Executive, but in opinions and observations on such executive duties as may have relation to the general concerns of the state, or such as in any manner connected with the legislative department of government.

On first entering upon the important duties of my station, it cannot be supposed that acquaintance with the executive concerns of the state is such, as to afford any useful information upon its details. Some general observations, however, arising out of the present situation of our country, appear to me proper to be submitted to your consideration.

In the administration of our government, we shall unquestionably find that the internal government and concerns of the state will occupy our principal attention, and deserve our special care; at the same time it is important to keep in mind, that our state is a member of a great Republic, in which we have an important stake—that as citizens of our own state we have duties to perform to the Union. The states composing the American Republic anterior to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, were sovereign and independent; by that instrument, which is the last act of the people a certain portion of that sovereignty was taken from the states, and vested in the general government—that which was not so transferred was reserved to the states, and now remains in them. In designating the line between the sovereignty of the Union, and that of the states, it is to be apprehended that difficulties may arise; and the interest of all calls for a candid and liberal interpretation. Among the powers vested in the general government, is that of making war and peace, and with it the means of defence and vengeance, and as a consequence, that of the command and disposal of the military force of the nation; in which, as I apprehend, is included the militia, not by implication, or by construction, but by clear, unequivocal and express provisions. It has been matter of surprise to me that this part of our constitution could ever have admitted of a doubt—There can be no clearer plan than that the people, by the constitution of the United States, have placed at the disposal of the general government, the control of the militia, whenever the public exigencies shall require it. The following clause in the constitution has, however, given rise to a question of vast importance to the United States—Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. It is connected by high authority, that the state governments, or what is worse, that the executives of the state governments, are the sole and exclusive judges to determine whether the case exists—From which determination there is no appeal; for if the power of judging this question is reserved to the state governments, it is a sovereign independent power, and cannot be controlled. If this interpretation of the constitution be the true one, the militia, that great bulwark of our national security, is wrested from the general government, and placed under the discretion or caprice of the state executives, who can at any time paralyze and render the operations of the general government. An attentive examination of the constitution on the subject of the militia, must thoroughly mark out the power of the federal government over them—in the first place, the national defence is committed to that government; according with this, a power is expressly given to organize (that is, to form into corps) arm, and discipline the militia—to make laws to call them forth into the service of the United States, to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to make laws for governing them when thus called into the service of the United States—and the President of the United States, is made commander in chief of the militia thus called out. There is a power, however, reserved to the states, of appointing the officers and training the militia, but this training is to be in conformity to the discipline prescribed by congress. The state executives, backed by a legislative act, cannot change, in a single instance, the discipline prescribed by congress, yet it is contended that they have a power to control the general government in calling forth the militia. It appears to me that this doctrine is fraught with incalculable mischief, and that it carries in its bosom the seeds of national dissolution. The militia forms the great defence of our nation—An exposed sea-coast of two thousand miles, with a territorial frontier of double that extent, can never be defended at every point by a regular force—the resources of no country are equal to it. The arrangement in favour of this construction, is that it is dangerous to trust Congress with powers so important—argument from the use to the abuse of a power, might have been proper in the convention that framed the constitution,

but cannot do away its express provision, or impair a plain rational interpretation; nor is it easy to perceive why more danger is to be apprehended from the general than the state governments—they are both elected by the people, and responsible to them for the abuse of power; and it is certainly fit, that the government whose special duty it is to protect and defend the country, should have the command of its military forces, and experience proves that the general government has no disposition to vex and oppress the militia.

A doctrine of a similar complexion to the foregoing, has made its appearance in modern times; it having recently become a question whether the militia be constitutionally marched out of their own State—although it is not denied but that the militia may be called into the service of the United States, if the State Executives do not choose to interpret their authority, yet they must stop at a territorial line separating two states. A probable case, growing out of this doctrine, only wants to be stated to expose its absurdity—suppose the State of Delaware to be suddenly invaded from the sea, by a powerful enemy, and the militia of Pennsylvania and Maryland, should remain at home, or assemble on the confines of their own states, and there wait inglorious spectators of the ruin of their neighbors, themselves the next victims of a system of local policy, as illiberal as it is weak and pernicious. The patriots of the revolution were unacquainted with those refined speculations, in the winter of seventeen hundred and seventy six and seven, when New Jersey was overrun by the enemy. The Delaware with its floating ice, formed an obstacle to the hostile militia of Pennsylvania—had they hesitated at State lines, the spirit of their gallant chief would never have animated the classic groves of Princeton and New Jersey for a much longer time, nor have endured the scourge of a cruel and vindictive foe.

For the purposes of national defence, we are but one people—this is as well the letter as the spirit of the constitution. Do not understand me, gentlemen, as entertaining a disposition to surrender to the general government the smallest portion of our state sovereignty; so far from that, I know its importance, and should the general government, unfortunately for our country, be so lost to the letter and welfare of the Union, and so regardless of justice, as to encroach upon the sovereignty of the State, I pledge myself to be the last man left, to yield to the usurpation. Yet while we exact from the government of the Union, an observance of our state rights of sovereignty, let us render to it the legitimate constitutional powers, entrusted to it by the people for the general security.

There is no principle more universally felt and acknowledged, and that applies itself more forcibly to the understanding of every reflecting man, than that the prosperity, safety and happiness of the United States, depends on the preservation of the Union. History instructs us that in all confederate states, there is a latent tendency to weaken the power of the head, and to strengthen that of the members. This, probably, arises from the frailty of man, who feels with greater sensibility an immediate gratification, than a remote interest. It does not require the spirit of prophecy, to foretell that the moment the Union is dissolved, America is undone.

The war in which our country is unhappily engaged, has been brought upon us by the injustice of a nation, that knows no law but her own will, and submits to no restraints but those of superior force. A long course of lawless violence committed on the persons and property of our citizens on the high seas, had been repeatedly against with becoming decorum on the part of our government, until by a course of diplomatic discussion, the controversy had arrived at a crisis, when it was found we must either abandon the persons and property of our citizens on the high seas, to the violence, insolence and rapacity of a lawless, impetuous and unjust nation, or assert our rights by arms. Well informed men, possessed of American feelings, saw and acknowledged the injury—it became then a matter of policy, on which it must be admitted, honest and intelligent men have differed in opinion. But who so proper to determine that question, as the constituted authority of the nation, to whom the power of peace and war is constitutionally committed? The disposition of our government to make a peace upon fair and reasonable terms, cannot be doubted—Every attempt to treat and has been treated by the enemy with scorn. We have, then, no other alternative, than a vigorous prosecution of the war, or an inglorious peace that would compromise the rights of our country, and disgrace the American name. The unexampled success of our arms on the element on which we have been injured, evinces the retributive justice of Divine wisdom. The success of our land forces, in not only repelling the enemy from our borders, but carrying the war into their own territory, and reducing to submission their average allies, affords a subject of grateful acknowledgements to the Great Disposer of events.

It is a subject of consolation and gratitude, that amid the ravages of war, the citizens of our State have been, in a great measure, exempt from its pangs—the labour of our husbandmen has been blessed with an abundant harvest, and a free market—and that our domestic and public manufactures have prospered beyond our most sanguine expectations.

WM. S. PENNINGTON.

New Jersey, Nov. 1812.

To the editors of the Plattsburgh Gazette from his correspondent at Erie.

Erie, (Penn.) Oct. 25.

"I wrote you by the last express, informing of the arrival here of the U. S. Ariel, with commodore Perry, General Harrison, and commodore Perry, General Harrison, and commodore Barclay on board. Most part of the fleet has since been here, and passed into Buffalo, carrying between 1500 and 2000 land forces, who are destined for the army under general Wilkinson. Commodore Perry has gone along, and will proceed immediately from Buffalo to Newport R. I. at which station he is to command, until a frigate shall be fitted out for him. Captain Elliot is to command on this lake. Commodore Barclay is to be landed at Buffalo.

I have been furnished by an agent of the contractors, who left Detroit on the 15th inst. with the number of Indians who have made peace with the United States, and who have been furnished with provisions at Detroit since our troops have taken possession of that country. It is probable many women and children are included.

Forteniamies,	934
Miamies, Red river and Weas,	912
Kichapoo,	323
Tawos and Chippeways,	924
Wyandots,	409

3419

The whole of the foregoing have been sent off to the different villages, and as they cannot after this be supplied with ammunition by the British, we may expect to have peace on our frontiers.

Of those who followed the north western army now remaining at Detroit, there are,

Sauwages,	75
Wyandots,	31
Sauwages,	33
Delawares,	30

Total 171

There have been near three hundred altogether attached to the N. W. army.

I have conversed with several officers who were in the army when Prector's army was captured on the river Le Treun, on the 5th inst. It is certain that Prector was killed in the action; his body was viewed by many of the British officers who all acknowledged it.

The principal stand that was made was by the Indians; the regulars threw down their arms and called for quarters after one or two fires, which had done but little execution to our troops. The whole number of British regulars surrendered was something rising 600, and the number of Indians engaged was about 1200, who scattered in all directions after they were routed—forty five of them were killed, and twelve regulars. Our loss was but 8 or 10 killed.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The following is an abstract of the killed, wounded and missing, in the assault on St. Sebastians, and since the last returns; and also in the actions on the frontiers of France.

Bis. de St. Sebastians.

British, killed	574
Portuguese	429

In the actions.

British, killed	51
Portuguese	88
Spaniards	261

Total killed 1160

British wounded at St. Sebastians	1003
Portuguese	554

In the actions.

British, wounded	334
Portuguese	316
Spanish	1317

Total wounded 3364

Total killed and wounded	4524
Missing	150

Total killed, wounded &amp; missing 4674

Missing Spaniards	71
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General total 5023

Return of the French garrison made prisoners at St. Sebastians:

Eighty officers, 1736 sergeants, drummers and file—Grand rank total, 1836—of whom 23 officers and 512 were sick and wounded in the hospital.

## A BONE FOR THE TORIES TO GNAW.

How stands the price account, recently settled by John Bull and Brother Jonathan in the European and North Seas? Why it stands thus:—

Number of vessels captured by the President, during the time 3 squadrons of frigates conveyed by 74's, were dispatched to kilnpat her, 11  
Captured by the brig Argus, who alarmed all the coast of Ireland, and the West of England, 21  
By the schooner Blockade, 6  
By the True Blooded Yankee, 7  
By the Scourge & Rattlesnake, 23  
And another groan for John Bull—captured by the Lion, out of France, 12

Which makes, in round numbers,

80 sail.

A good set off for overboard, dumped boats, captured by British 74's and frigates. Now, I will bet the greatest pun 'kin advertised by Mr. Thernburn, against the largest cucumber ever raised in this or any other country, that the underwriters at Lloyd's are vastly of opinion, that our Yankee tars have done them very "essential injury," and that they do not consider them as belonging to the "Strong bulwark of the religion we profess."



the question to be decided by two sspit editors; the one of a morning, the other of an evening print.

Yankee doodle, doo, doo,  
Yankee doodle dandy;  
Jonathan handles John Bull nation  
neat,  
Which proves he's deuced handy.

[Columbian.]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### THE CANADAS.

We have already expressed our ideas relative to the probability of an early acquisition to the United States, by conquest, of both the Canadas. They may prove erroneous. We may not obtain possession of these territories in the next summer. But eventually they must be ours; and it is worth while to enquire into their value, and the means of holding them after they fall into our power.

The value of the acquisition has been questioned, and indeed, vociferously. It is on the floor of Congress, on election grounds and elsewhere. Here is an ample field of observation to the Statesman and Philosopher, whom we invite to explore it; but, fortunately for us, it is equally open to the view of the common observer, in which capacity we will venture but a few remarks.

The two Canadas embrace and command the outlet and entrance, whilst they share the whole extent of one of the two great waters of North America—a water of itself equal in magnitude to the Rhine, the Volga or the Danube, and in importance, when viewed in connection with the Mississippi, the great Southern outlet, is equal to all these mighty rivers of Europe put together. Our readers will realize our ideas of its importance, when they reflect, that the St. Lawrence and its waters alone, from the natural channel of export and import of a country, of sufficient extent and fertility to support a population of ten millions or more. Recently this majestic water bore, upon its bosom and upon our border, the exclusive power of Great Britain. Nations are liable to the storms of war, and particularly nations with each other whose territories are contiguous. Could we, then, in our right reason, expect long to remain in peace with a nation holding a sway of our border, which experience has proved to be vexatious, and commanding an outlet to the sea, the possession of which was so highly important to our northern territory? Canada must some time or other have belonged to the United States, or some of our Northern states at least must have belonged to Canada. The longer delayed, the more difficult would have been its acquisition. Since then our enemy forced us to war, and compelled us to territorial reprisals for her oceanic outrages, and still persists in refusing a recognition of our violated rights, we trust our readers will generally agree with us, that the Canadas once ours, they shall be, as these states have been, forever divorced from British sovereignty. Their conquest was in vain attempted by the heroes of the revolution, when fighting in defence of their rights. Their descendants have now attempted it, and in the great of success, which we will not doubt, will have achieved the designs which their fathers had the will but not the power to carry into execution.

As to the means we have of holding these possessions in defiance of Great Britain, the advantages we possess are, in our view, peculiarly striking. Every enterprise on her part against us must at once be attended with no little hazard, great expense and utter uncertainty as to the issue. Hazard, in the great distance and stormy seas to be encountered in every outfit either from Great Britain or any of her possessions; excessive expense from the same circumstances, as well as from the total ignorance to what extent she must go to produce any effect; and utter uncertainty as to the issue, or rather an absolute certainty that every measure must be altogether inefficient and abortive, because it is impossible that any amount of sufficient magnitude to authorize the remotest hope of its efficacy, against Quebec in our hands, can be sent there without our government obtaining a knowledge of it in time to meet it with a greater. The measures of the enemy must be begun and finished, within the space of five months in each year at a remote distance; whilst we have twelve months in which to counteract them in our immediate vicinity, and with the greatest facility. In short, we shall have *possession*, which in war, as well as the law, throws the burden of demonstration and attack upon our adversary, and places us literally on the vantage ground.

From natural causes, perhaps, no single position in the known world so effectually guards the only entrance from the sea to a country of equal extent, as does Quebec the whole country drained by the St. Lawrence. Whilst, from similar causes, there is probably no one point in any country at which the resources of all its parts may be so easily and speedily concentrated. And, when the distances to the various quarters whence they may be so collected are considered, there is nothing of the kind in any country to bear a comparison. We are informed, by a correspondent, whose means of information are abundant, and intelligence and veracity unquestionable, that some few improvements of trifling magnitude, and no difficulty in French creek and the entrance of Presqu'isle Bay are alone necessary to the transportation of almost any quantity (say a thousand tons) from the river Ohio at Pittsburgh to any point on the St. Lawrence, in twenty five days, at one dollar or less per hundred weight.

At Pittsburgh supplies are abundant and various at the lowest rates: flour for instance, at three to four dollars per barrel, and generally other articles in proportion, and in almost exhaustible quantities. From the extensive and populous countries on both shores of Lake Ontario, we are informed a similar quantity may be transported, in ten days at a third of a dollar per cwt.—but the first cost, tho' moderate, some thing higher than at Pittsburgh. From the North River, where may be collected more than one third of the produce of the U. States, transportation to the St. Lawrence may be had for 50 cents per cwt. and the route performed in from five to ten days.

From each of these great sections of country, troops may be moved with equal ease and celerity, and from Pittsburgh much more speedily, than heavy stores can be transported, these requiring, by a River navigation, from 15 to 20 days, where troops would march by land only 136 miles. It must be evident, then, that 100,000 troops, if necessary, with such provident arrangements as are to be expected from our government, might on any emergency be collected on the St. Lawrence in a few weeks. By a state of preparation to resort to the use of means so abundant, the necessity for their use will be greatly diminished. The expense of holding Quebec, and this is to hold the Canadas against foreign invasion, may be thus reduced to great system and a moderate scale.

We have already shown that post to be within our grasp. Various chances and vast advantages unite in our favor, and against the enemy there is every exertion to the utmost exertion; and on our own exertions and united effort alone depends the time (beyond the tenth June next) when it shall be ours.

### ALLEGANY ELECTION.

As the Election in Allegany county, Md. has excited much public attention not only in the State in which it took place, but in the neighboring States, as a high handed attempt to defeat the fair suffrages of the People, we are pleased at the opportunity afforded us by a friendly correspondent, to place the facts relating to it before the People. They will be found in the following letter:

TO THE EDITORS.  
Messrs. Galois & Seaton.

Having read in several newspapers an incorrect statement respecting the decision of the return judges of the election for Allegany county, I therefore take this opportunity of correcting the same, and stating the circumstances attending their decision.

On the day appointed by law to make a return of the poll books, in the aforesaid county, the 6 return judges of said county (who were appointed by the jury court assembled at the Court House with several poll books, and proceeded to examine the votes which stood on the poll books of the certificates in the book of poll-books. It appeared that Upton Bruce, Benjamin Fennell, William H. Hickey, and Col. Thomas Greenwell, had a majority in their favor. Some of the federal candidates (then present) objected to the poll books of District No. 1. The circumstances concerning that district are these: Messrs. John Arnold, Wm. McNear and Mr. Majors were judges of the election District No. 1. (commonly called Holtzman's District.) Mr. Arnold who is a Justice of the Peace, on this county proceeded (himself) to qualify Mr. McNear and Mr. Majors, as the law directs. No error appears to have happened on their part during the election. Mr. Arnold then proceeded as judge of the election (under his commission) and according to law to qualify the two clerks. No error appears to have been made by these. The two judges and the two clerks acted correctly too. That these gentlemen were legally qualified was never questioned by any (either federal or republican). Mr. Arnold, who was next to be qualified, was advised by a gentleman of Cumberland to get Mr. Majors the 3d named judge to qualify him. Mr. Arnold was accordingly qualified by Mr. Majors as the law directs (that is according to the form prescribed by law.) Now here lies the dispute—the law expressly asserts that a clerk (if no magistrate be present) shall administer the oath to the judges, whereas a judge (and not a clerk) administered it to a judge; in consequence of this the poll book from District No. 1 was rejected by the federal judges; the rejection of this district gave the three federal candidates (who had a minority) a majority (on the remaining poll books) over the republican. Four of the return judges would not permit Mr. Arnold as a return judge of his district, as they intimated he was not qualified to act as a judge for the election; they also insinuated he might have corrupted the polls as he was not legally qualified by a clerk, notwithstanding Mr. Arnold considered himself as acting under oath, an oath too according to the form prescribed by law, only it was administered by a judge instead of a clerk. As Mr. Arnold was not permitted to take his seat as the return judge of his district, he went home; the remaining five judges adjourned until 9 o'clock the next morning—the five then met, and adjourned until 3 o'clock in the evening. In the mean time Mr. McNear the second judge was sent for; he arrived at the Court House just before night, when they all took their seats and after much conversation 4 of them agreed to make out a certificate, leaving out the total amount of votes in District No. 1, and subjoined a note to their certificate, observing the votes given in Holtzman's District (No. 1) were illegally taken.

The other two judges (as soon as they could) made out a certificate also, intimating the votes given the whole county (which votes are really the voice of the people in this city.) There is a political change of considerable importance here; and, whatever another election takes place, it will not be a but a Republican election. Pardon my tedious letter, while I scribble myself your sincere well wisher.

GEORGE W. GLAZE.

Allegany, Nov. 1833.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### GROSS FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

Having been informed, from more than one quarter, that a statement has been in circulation, to the effect that a barrel of flour furnished to the North Western Army during the year has cost the United States from 3 to 4 dollars, we have thought it a duty to enquire into the fact. With a view we have applied to the officer in charge of the Department of purchases and supplies of the North Western Army, who is fortunately in this City in whom we have received the following satisfactory official information. Sir, the celebration of war we learnt that Mr. Platt has been distinguished as a public agent for his talents, zeal, integrity and unswerving application in the public service. His statement is fully corroborated by another respectable and well informed gentleman, whose statement not having been reduced to writing, we do not think necessary to avail ourselves of Mr. Platt's letter completely puts down the slander.

TO THE EDITORS.

Washington City, Nov. 6, 1833.

GENTLEMEN.  
In answer to your inquiries relative to the cost of flour for the Western Army, I am able to give you the most correct information.

I was appointed Deputy Commissary of purchases in the service of the United States in Sept. 1832—and since that time have been constantly employed at head of the purchasing department for the army under Gen. Harrison, until after a defeat of the whole English and Indian forces under Gen. Proctor in Upper Canada. The cost of flour for the North Western Army has varied at different seasons and at different posts. The average prices has been as follows, viz:—At Cincinnati on the Ohio, 6 dollars per barrel—at Ft. Mifflin, 3 dollars—at St. Marys, 5 dollars 50 cents—at Annapolis 11 dollars—at Fort Mifflin and Fort Wayne, 31—and at Fort Meigs on the Miami, the most remote post, the highest price at which flour has been supplied, including all incidental expenses, has not exceeded 15 dollars per barrel.

I take the liberty to state for your further information, that at the last mentioned post, the average cost to the U. States of flour and pork, has been 7 dollars per hundred—and the other posts mentioned, the meat part of the ration has cost from 3 dollars 50 cents to 4 dollars 50 cents per hundred.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. PLATT,

Deputy Commissioner of purchases in the service of the U. States, attached to the North Western Army.

Messrs. Galois and Seaton.

New London, Nov. 6.

Yesterday morning a large number of the enemy's ships, stationed on this harbor, chased a number of small coasting vessels, one of which ran in Niantic river, as far as the bridge—and while in the act of boarding, a few of the inhabitants in the neighborhood, armed, went to the shore and fired upon them, killed one or two, wounded their lines, and with a loud voice called the militia to come on, at which the enemy immediately went off. A company of militia were stationed at the bridge last night, but the enemy did not again make their appearance.

A number of the citizens of New London on hearing the affair went out of the harbor vessel—but were too late to render any service.

The brig Bow, the sloop of war which lately went up to the head of the Sound, has gone to the westward, supposed for Halifax, with two prizes taken in her excursions. [Columbian.]

### AFFAIR AT NEW LONDON.

A serious commotion took place in that city last week. The republicans illuminated their houses on evening, in honor of the success of our arms in Upper Canada, and no disturbance was excited. The next evening a number of the citizens went through the streets, carrying the American flag with "Liberty and Independence" painted on it, and singing patriotic songs. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the mayor, in a friendly way, requested them to quit their proceedings and go home, and they were accordingly returning to their dwellings peacefully and in good humor; when a deputy sheriff, who had been directed to see that they dispersed, and commit those who did not, came upon them, and seized their flag and trampled it under his feet, amidst the howling and probably howling of the people, and took it into his house. They then demanded the colour from him, he ordered them home, and they insisted upon having the flag, and said they would go home when they got it, and when it was added (not before). The deputy sheriff then proceeded to take up and put in goal a number of the astonished citizens, some of them indignant spectators, it is said, as well as those first concerned in the parade or celebration. There were 11 or 12 persons imprisoned. It was hoped their discharge in a day or two, would quiet the citizens, and the business die away; but it seems they were continued in goal, and the feelings excited on the occasion are truly serious and alarming.

Our information is from various persons, some of whom were witnesses of part of the affair, and it may be incorrect in some particulars. A number of hearsay circumstances are omitted. We have mentioned it only from the importance the affair may possibly assume; and we shall obtain from the spot, such an account of the whole transaction as is confirmed interest they demand, and which may be depended upon as authentic. Notices of delinquency have doubtless occasioned the silence of the Gazette on the subject. [Union.]

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1833.

### GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS.

Wheat sold in Baltimore during the last week for one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, contrary to federal predictions; and by our last packet, accounts were received it was still on the rise. Wheat has been a good price all the fall—With such a price for an article, of which abundant crops were made, will the farmer longer hesitate in making payment for the State? Reader, resolve in your mind, and see how your account stands—and for the sake of your own repose, no longer delay—doing as you would be done by.

The reader is this morning put in possession of what has come to hand of the war in Canada, though the accounts may not in all respects come up to the wishes of the sanguine expectant, yet there is nothing to discourage as to the ultimate issue.

### GEN. HAMPTON'S ARMY.

Burlington, Nov. 3.  
The northern army has returned to the four corners, Chateaugay. They have had a skirmish with the enemy at the river St. Lawrence—many reports are in circulation respecting this engagement, but the particulars are not known. The account given in our last, respecting Gen. Wilkinson's being at Ogdensburg, although it was received from a source which warranted our statement, now proves to be incorrect. The general opinion is, that Wilkinson has gone against Kingston, and that the late movement of General Hampton was to attract the attention of the enemy in this quarter, to enable Gen. W. to accomplish the object of his expedition.

By the steamer boat of Wednesday evening from Plattsburg, we learn that on Wednesday morning the British fleet made their appearance in our waters on the lake. Their force is represented to be four sloops and eight row galleys, with an additional number of scullers, eight hundred from Quebec, and a land force has landed at Little Chazy. Gen. Moore of the New York militia has ordered out every man able to bear arms. A Plattsburg every person having the means to send off his family, furniture and effects, is improving. Several families of women and children arrived here on Wednesday night, in the steam boat, some have gone farther south.

We are anxiously expecting to hear of a desperate engagement. Having the utmost confidence in commander M. Donough, we fear not the result, that the American character will be maintained by him or the brave commander his command.

Since the above was in type, we have had information from our fleet, as late as last evening, all was safe—the six sloops which have been dismantled and their guns taken on shore are again mounted and have joined the fleet which gives us the superiority in number of guns.

Washington, November 12.

Copied of a letter from Com. Lewis to the Secretary of the Navy.

Baltimore, Nov. 7, 1833.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of the American schooner Sparrow, of Baltimore, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, laden with sugar and flour. On the 31, the enemy's ship Phantogenet chased the said vessel on shore near Long Branch, six miles distant from where the Florida is stationed, and took possession of her with about 100 men. A detachment from the Florida marched against them, attacked them, drove them from on board the vessel, and took possession under the fire of the enemy's ship and barges. In the affair we lost one man; the enemy's loss must have been considerable, as many were seen to fall. The whole cargo together with sails, rigging, &c. have been saved, vessel damaged.

I have the honor, &c.

J. LEWIS.

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy.

### FROM BELOW.

From the weekly journal of the operations of the enemy's squadron in the Potomac, which came to our hands yesterday, it appears that his majesty's naval officers have recommenced the prosecution of warfare of stealing negroes, to make them still greater slaves than they were before, and burning barns, hotels and wood lots. They might as well be employed in taking oranges or eating shrimps, for any service they do for their sovereign. Though the community in general, however, suffers but little, from these depredations several individuals have encountered severe losses by the capture of their vessels, for not preventing which we are sorry to say that blame attaches some where. For what purpose was an agent of the government stationed below, if he was not authorized and empowered to seize dispatch boats, on the return of the enemy, and war the river navigators of their danger.

Boston, Nov. 8.

The following, from an officer in Gen. Wilkinson's army, strengthens the speculation of our Plattsburg correspondent, that the plan of the campaign was a simultaneous attack at two different points.

Greenfield, Oct. 22.

We moved to this place from Seckett's Harbor on an intended expedition, which I am persuaded will end in the total destruction of an army, or its complete triumph and capture. Never were troops in better spirits or better health, and our confidence there never was greater. More anxious for success. For the particular objects of movements of the army, I refer you to the newspapers. No intelligence of this kind is permitted to be given to any person without the line.

The following letter from a young gentleman in Windsor, Vt. to his father in this town, confirms the above, with the additional particular of the loss of two negroes of the British.

Windsor, (Vt.) Nov. 4.

I have been informed that there is a letter in town from Burlington, stating that Hampton and Prevost have had a meeting, and that Prevost lost two hundred men, and Hampton twenty. Gen. Hampton returned to the four corners immediately after.

Plattsburg, Oct. 31.

Gen. Hampton's army having penetrated about 25 miles into Canada, carried an entrenchment at the point of the bayonet, fought almost a general battle with the Indians and British, had 26 killed and 38 wounded, 15 on 20 missing. drove the enemy entirely from the scene of action; then tracked about and marched back to the Chateaugay, where it is supposed he will march to this place. It is said the whole object of the campaign is completely accomplished—Sir George and his army have been kept down to Montreal, whilst Wilkinson has been undisturbed in his operations against Kingston.

Montreal, (N.Y.) Nov. 3.

The Legislature adjourned on Thursday last, on the 2d Wednesday of January next. Dur.

the sailing of the act was passed to relieve all solvent debtors, in confinement at the date thereof—an act to repeal the laws passed heretofore for the election of Electors of President, and Vice President, and Representatives to Congress, and to restore the mode previously practiced—act to pay the quota of this State of the direct tax, &c.

### JOYFUL NEWS.

The John Bulls of England have decreed that we shall manufacture our own Cotton. This is joyful news to our manufacturers. It will give due to them a glorious harvest of profit. It will make the merry shuttle fly faster still. The U. States have shipped to England weekly about 50,000,000 pounds of Cotton, of our own produce, which at 12 cents per pound amounts to \$6,000,000. This sum the ruler of Cotton receives at the wharves, and there the profits end. We shall now manufacture this cotton at home, and it will produce the following result: Thirty millions pounds of Cotton, will make sixty millions yards of cloth, at one shilling per yard,

is \$15,000,000  
Deduct cost of Cotton \$ 3,000,000  
\$ 12,000,000

The enormous sum of 12,000,000 dollars, remains to pay spinners and weavers, and accumulate the capital of the manufacturer. When shall we open our eyes, quit our folly, and pursue our interests? Suppose our New-England ship owners were to get three cents per pound for carrying this 30,000,000 lbs. cotton to England, this would be called a good freight in the best of times. The gross sum of freight would be 1,200,000 dollars. Is it not better, in peace or war, for New-England to have 11,400,000 dollars for manufacturing it in America than 1,200,000 for carrying it to England to be manufactured? Is it possible we can be so stupid as not to see our own interest staring us in the face?

Yet we shall hear the federal discontents cast in the teeth of our government, as another grievance, to be obliged to manufacture our own cotton—a most horrible mistake! [Union.]

### SNAP DRAGON'S PRIZE SALES.

The sales at Newbury, of the prize goods of the Snap Dragon privateer, commenced on Monday, the 11th ult. and closed on the Friday evening following. About three hundred of merchandise were supposed to be present, assembled from all the towns from Boston to Augusta. The sales, we understand, averaged about twelve dollars for each pound of value invoiced. The sales amounted to near four hundred thousand dollars. [Herald Star.]

Married, on 11th inst. Capt. George W. Smith, of this town, to Miss Eliza C. Elwell, of Salem county, N. J.

On Thursday last, Mr. Samuel Rogers, to Miss Anna Carter, both of Miles River, in this county.

Died, on Wednesday night last, at an advanced age, Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, of this county.

Publication of the Laws of the United States passed at the late Extra Session of Congress, is completed in this morning's Star.

### Easton Light Infantry Blues.

YOU are requested to meet at the Court House on THURSDAY, the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, to receive your pay for militia services.

George W. Smith, Capt.

November 16.

### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at public vendue, on THURSDAY the 25th of the present month (November) at the Farm where the subscriber now resides, near Port's mill, on nine months credit. Some valuable stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Farming Utensils, &c., a quantity of Corn. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

James Ratcliff, Junr.

Nov. 16—2

N. B. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock. J. R.

### VENDUE.

Will be exposed to public vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 12 day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling house of David, PERRY, E. North, dec'd—

A four wheeled Carriage and pair of Horses, a riding mare, a valuable milk cow, and sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture. A quantity of six months will be given, on all sums over ten dollars, cash will be required for all sums under and of ten dollars—security will be required for the property sold on credit.

All persons having claims against the deceased, are desired to exhibit them—and all persons indebted are requested to make in advance payment to the subscriber, or to William Chambers, who is authorized by me to receive the same.

SARAH NORTON, Adm'x

of P. N. North

Nov. 15—3

P. S. All persons having Bonds belonging to the late David North, are requested to return them.

S. N.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Berks county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Berks county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Brown, late of Berks county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of May next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of November, 1833.

Joseph Summers, Adm'r

of William Brown, dec'd.

Nov. 16—3

### STATE OF MARYLAND.

Tanner County, & thereby certify, that James T. B. Cotton, of the county and State aforesaid, brought before me, as a Judge of the Peace, a Black MALE—supposed to be about five years old, fifteen hands high, some marks of gear, his gait, a natural pacer. Given under my hand, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county and State aforesaid, this 24th day of November, 1833.

Benjamin Bunn,

Justice of the Peace for said County.

True Copy, J. L. LACROIX, Clk.

November 16—3

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 7th inst. a dark mulatto girl named FANNY E., about 17 or 18 years of age, (formerly the property of Joseph Kennels, Goose Creek), when spoken to she has a down look and soft low voice, at other times she carries her head very high—as she took off several dresses her clothing could be described, she has a round face with a pleasant countenance, appearing constant in a good humour. The reward will be given to any person that will bring her home.

Henry Thomas,

Dorchester county, State of Maryland, &c.

November 16—3

N. B. It is suggested she will make for Philadelphia.











By a gentleman who left Halifax

By these papers we learn that the British naval force on the North American station, consists of 105 vessels of war, viz.—13 of 74 guns—2 of 64—2 of 50—1 of 44—2 of 40—14 of 38—8 of 26—6 of 22—2 of 28—2 of 24—5 of 20—28 of 18—6 of 16—5 of 14—3 of 10—and 4 of 4—amounting in the whole to 2,159 guns! What an enormous expense must this war be to the “*Batwark of our Religion*.”

y correct information we had oc

In relating the disgusting particulars it is well that the public should have an idea of the place where our Americans are confined. To give a full description is not in our power; but agreeably to information received, *At Little Island* where **TWELVE HUNDRED** Americans are confined, is but little above the surface of the water, and from its low situation is generally very unhealthy—the circumference, about 1600 feet—on this notorious spot is situated a building of 2 stories—150 feet in length and 40 feet broad—no of the upper room 50 feet is set apart for the sick—the remainder of this apartment now contains 180 American prisoners. In the lower room are 770 more crowded up to breathe the same breath & generate disease by this narrow confinement—250 more are near this island on board a prison ship. In this situation, under the most rigorous treatment, our brethren remain—the bare tars of our navy, and many of the soldiers of our country are here doomed to breathe their last from a pestilence which carries off 3 or 4 a day—and to heighten the poignancy of their reflections, they are told by the British Agent Miller, "to die and be buried"—*The King has 150 acres of land to bury them on.*

OUTRAGEOUS.

principles of management have lately adopted a

A base occurrence took place in the course of this management which deserves particular notice, viz. that, when this man was asked his place of residence (whose answer was *Marblehead*) he scorned who was appointed to this duty, capture deputy put down *Freeland*—& the poor fellow was immediately forced away.—Also, John Todd, a native of Prince George county, of the 14th was present on board the *Regulus*.

During the month of Sept. in the course of one day 17,000 barrels of flour & provisions arrived at Halifax from the United States.

"Tell my friends it is no use to continue the war without an *Embargo vigorously enforced*. Vessels arrive here daily from the U. States with provisions of every description, and it is well known here and in Canada where I have been, that our situation would have been otherwise in that country, if it were not for the supplies received here from the United States, and forwarded thence from here."

"DEAR SIR,

You will no doubt startle at this information—and British hirelings, who in Porter-Houses endeavor to disseminate their pernicious principles, in conjunction with apostate editors, & leading members of that precious, or rather *pernicious* society termed Washingtonians—will raise the hue and cry of contradiction—Let them do it—I openly and boldly affirm, that what I state is substantial truth; that there are at this moment, upwards of TWO HUNDRED men, who style themselves *American federalists*, in the City of Halifax in *open and direct* communication with G. Britain—their object, they afford the utmost aid to the enemy in supplying him with provisions, bro't in under the Swedish flag, in vessels navigated by Americans, and by driving cargo across the lines!—this is no fiction! In return for their courtesy, the British (who love the *treason*, but detest the *traitor*) allow them to take any produce they may think proper, well knowing that they must rob the revenue of their own country to effect it. Silks & a variety of other articles, are bro't into the U. States by these scoundrels, in the form of *bedding* made up in mattresses (it would be well for our Custom House officers to notice this) and in this manner they are smuggled ashore.

In my next, I shall furnish you with more particulars, and in the mean time, may you will give publicity to what portion of this you may think proper.—& if the man, “who would sooner buy the moon than call himself an American,” will contradict it, I shall furnish evidence sufficient to establish the fact, and confront the party who palliate, or defend the few particulars which I have hastily related.

There was actually *no* *armies*, whereby the name of a battle between him and the German and Russian armies, but *not* that these armies are under the command or direction of Frenchmen, they appear to have become troublesome to him, if not formidable. It appears, therefore, to have been wise in the allied sovereigns to call the democratic Frenchmen into the assistance; and if they should finally succeed in protecting themselves against Napoleon, they will, I dare say, think very little of the loss of their honor, compared with the gaining of a peace. History will record, that after twenty years of war against the French, these old royal families of Europe called in Frenchmen to their assistance; and if the events should be so, that they saved themselves, for a time, at least, by this device, it will be recorded, that their armies were beaten to a manumy, while they were commanded by themselves or by their own native generals; but that these same armies, put under the direction of Frenchmen, became triumphant, or, at least, became capable of resisting the armies of France. It will not be surprising, or very much to the honor of the old and high-blooded families, to have it recorded, that they were preserved at last by the skill and courage of a couple of old French generals, who had quarrelled with their country—this fact will not contain a very high eulogium on the high-blooded race; but no matter, they have been reduced to such a state, that mere safety, the mere enjoyment of life, and a tolerably free quality of victuals and drink, present that they can reasonably hope for; and if they now secure these, by the means of the war, in which they are engaged, history will have too much justice to forget

Napoleon may experience, to his arising married a niece of the old queen of France — I shall have no scruple in looking upon him as deserting as a judgment upon him for this act of treason against the cause of democracy. Mind, reader, I do not believe he will be defeated; but if he be, I think it is perfectly fair to ascribe his defeat to this cause. The truth is, that since the matrimonial connexion with the House of Austria, since he became the bone of the bone, and flesh of the flesh, of the most powerful of all the royal families upon the face of the earth, those who believed, thought, that, at the bottom, he was still well disposed towards the liberties of mankind, have no longer entertained the opinion; have looked upon him as a mere member of the old families; and in their wishes with regard to the result of the war, in which he has been engaged, have turned merely upon the point of whether his success or his failure would be most likely to operate in favor of the people of Europe, generally; leaving all considerations with respect to himself, wholly out of the question. This is the way in which I look at the matter now; my belief is, that he will finally beat his enemies. What my wishes are, I myself really do not know. I have, indeed, a wish upon the subject; because, I cannot tell what is at bottom the intention of Bonaparte. He has made the situation of the people of France very happy, compared with what it was under the old government; but, still the bringing of an Austrian Princess to domineer over a people whom he had assisted to rescue from the insulting domination of the family of Austria, does make one fear; that he had brought his mind to re-establish and to perpetuate a despotism in France. If we make up our minds to the belief,

Lord remarked that our diplomatic men are famous for the use of that figure of rhetoric, called *tautology*, of which you have before me a very beautiful specimen. I fear any man living to tell me what is meant by the sentence here quoted. Yet I dare say, Sir Charles Stewart has been taught the learned languages; as well as the French you drew up the Prince Regent's letter to Lord Wellington. As to the face of Moreau, which Sir Charles Stewart states it is impossible to regret too much, the French people ascribe it to the anger of Divine Providence against him; while we, foolish, shallow, and as a title, which the devil has been permitted to play off against the good cause. But it was much to be wished, as I observed upon a former occasion, that we had served out to us, in print, something to enable us to make a distinction between the victories which God gives to the righteous, and those which, for the wise of purposes, though to us unknown, the devil is permitted to gain for the wicked. We have it laid down to us, in an unquestioned manner, that God is the giver of all victory, and we now and then put up our thanks in a particular victory. On the other hand we are regularly informed that the clergy and the people in France sing praises to the same God as the giver of the victories, which their emperors obtain; and, as we have very good authority for believing that the emperors does sometimes obtain victories, we are placed in the danger of believing that during, for instance, the present campaign, God sometimes fights on the side of Bonaparte, and sometimes on the side of the allies, giving one a lift one day, and the other a lift another day. This is a sort of belief which ought not to be suffered to exist. It ought to be clearly explained to the people, that he is always on the side of righteousness; and that, when the cause seems to us to be against the

rigorous and fatalistic is through the influence of the devil, who, as I observed before, for purposes infinitely wise, but unknown to us, is permitted to have power in certain cases. This matter should be clearly explained to the people, who, for want of it, may be led to believe Napoleon, when he says, that it was Divine Providence that caused the legs of Moreau to be shot off. Why the devil was permitted to prevail upon this occasion, I cannot pretend to say; any more than I can say he was permitted to do so in the holy John in ancient days. Sir Charles Stewart says that this event caused more than ordinary sensibility and regret throughout the allied army, which clearly shows that Moreau was looked upon as of great value to the cause. It is therefore of great consequence, that the people should see clearly, that the event was the devil's work; and I again call upon those whose profession it is to instruct us in these matters, to see clearly how it is that this event, as well as every other toward event in the war, is ascribable to the influence that I have so often mentioned. I shall take my leave for the present of this subject with observing, that all the old tricks of the newspapers are playing off upon this occasion; and I beg the reader to watch them with attention.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.  
*Copy of a letter from Lt. Gen. George Prevost, Lieut. General and Commander of the British forces in Canada, to Major General Wilkinson, Commandant of the forces of the United States at the Northern frontier.*

Head Quarters, Montreal,  
17th Oct. 1813.

SIR,  
Having transmitted to his majesty's

I have then directed at the same time to apply you that if any of the said British soldiers shall suffer death by reason that any of the said soldiers of the U. S. now under confinement in England have been found guilty and that the law put only of G. Britain, but of every independent state under similar circumstances, has been in consequence executed, that I have been further instructed to select out of the American officers and non-commissioned officers whom I shall have put into confinement as many as may double the number of the British soldiers who have been so warranted by put to death, and to cause such officers and non-commissioned officers to suffer death immediately. I have further instructed by His majesty's government to notify to you for the information of the government of the U. S. that the commanders of His majesty's armies and fleets on the coast of America have received instructions to prosecute the war with humanity and severity, against all cities, towns and villages belonging to the U. States and against the inhabitants thereof, if after this communication shall have been made to you and a reasonable time given for its being transmitted to the American government, that government shall unlawfully not be deterred from putting to death any of the soldiers who now are or who may hereafter be kept as hostages for the purpose stated in the letter from Major Genl Dearborn.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your Excellency's obedient servant.

1940

We are not a little pleased to learn from an official source, that, as soon as these measures of the enemy were made known to our government, the President gave orders to have forty-six of the *principal Officers of the Enemy* in our possession put in close confinement. We presume these officers will be selected from those who were taken by Commodore Perry and General Harrison, and are now in Ohio and Kentucky. This just measure of retaliation is not so severe as it might be; but it will teach the British government that Republicans possess energy when the times require it.

lifax paper of the 30th

The victory gained by the American on Lake Erie has excited an enthusiasm of joy throughout the United States. The two great political parties in that country are vying with each other for the honor of that victory, and all opposition to the war seems for a time to be forgotten, in the gratification of national pride which it has afforded.

The contest, if it ought ever to have been so called, between Great Britain and the United States, on the water, has indeed been gratifying to the Americans, and meriting to British subjects beyond any thing that could have been figured by the utmost stretch of imagination. Vessels of an inferior class, very badly manned, have been, as it were, thrown into the way of the enemy's vessels, fresh from port, fully prepared, and manned with picked seamen! so as to afford them, at least, a semblance of superiority, over British officers and seamen, beyond what was ever obtained by the most powerful and brave of the numerous nations with whom they have contended.

Howing this disgraceful state of things is to last, we cannot tell; but, if it is not quickly remedied, we are sure that it will not only prove ruinous to these provinces, but dangerous to the existence of British greatness, which has arisen from the superiority of her naval officers and seamen over those of other nations; for though the Americans cannot for the present, with 8 frigates, destroy the two lumbered ships of the line of Gt. Britain, the success will infuse fresh vigor into her enemies, which ought always to be counted as consisting, or likely to consist, of every nation that animates the ocean.

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17th Oct. 1813.

SIR,  
Having transmitted to his majesty's



The good citizens of London may triumph in their victories in Spain and Portugal; but the conquerors of Vittoria and the Pyrenees will not long defend England, should she ever suffer the sceptre of the ocean to slip out of her hands. Then, in the insulting language of one who hates her, "she must take the rank among nations to which her population and territorial resources entitle her," the rank from which her trade and seamen have raised her—we must receive governors from Rome, and kings from Normandy.

HALIFAX, Oct. 30.

The extract we have given from the Quebec Gazette has great merit, though alloyed by a mixture of fretfulness which, perhaps, local circumstances may excuse. So far from questioning the right of the good citizens of London, may have triumphed for the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, we hold them as auspicious to our national character, honor, and possibly salvation; the only thing to console us the event of the sceptre of the ocean's slipping from our hands, is the heroism of our army; posterity will do it justice, and its leaders, in the future pages of history, will not have a less distinguished place than the immortal Nelson. We cannot imagine what power is to wrest from us the "sceptre of the ocean"—a handful of American frigates, have evaded our cruisers, but without taking from them their deserts, we may safely say they have been excessively favored by fortune—to such celebrity have they arrived, that the destruction of them would cause more rejoicing than the battle of the Nile or Trafalgar. We have been conquered on Lake Erie, and so we shall be on every other lake if we take so little care to protect them—their success is less owing to their prowess than to our neglect; still we have not doubt but the citizens of Canada, should a contest take place on shore, will have cause to join arms with those of London, for battles won by our army.

The Montreal paper, of Oct. 16, says:—"At Sackett's Harbor, the Americans have laid the keels of 12 vessels equal in length to the Pike; and we are a little further advanced in one that was begun some three months ago." The fate of Commodore Barclay cannot be sufficiently lamented; 60 or 70 additional sailors would have enabled that brave officer to have saved a country larger than the empire of Alexander the great."

The 36th regiment of Infantry lately encamped near this city have marched.—Capt. Joseph Hook's company to garrison Fort Washington on the Potomac; Capt. Merick and Denoles companies, of one hundred men each, to garrison forts Madison and Severn; the residue of the 36th regiment, under the command of Col. Carberry, to winter quarters at Fredericktown barracks.

A detachment of the 38th regiment of four hundred men, under the command of Major Frailey, will strike their tents on Friday and embark for Forts Nelson and Norfolk. The residue of the 38th regiment to garrison Fort M'Henry.

Near 1000 men of these regiments have been encamped within a mile of the capitol, since the 1st September, and in that time only four men have died.

Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the National Advocate, dated Albany, November 14.

"We understand from a correct source that the Secretary of War has received a despatch from Gen. Hampton, dated Plattsburgh, Friday the 11th, in the morning, by which it appears, he had made a rapid march with his army to his old position at Champlain, and would move to effect the ulterior object of the campaign by the middle road to La Cade Plains. He had 400 provision and baggage waggon to follow, and was confident of effecting a junction with Gen. Wilkinson before Montreal in 2 days or sooner.

Gen. Wilkinson passed Prescott on Monday night with the loss of only 9 men killed and 3 wounded. On Tuesday he landed all the dragoons at Cornwall, in Canada, opposite Hamilton, & likewise a body of light troops, said to be about 1500 men, to proceed down on the north side of the river to protect his boats. No opposition was expected. The Canadian militia submitted or disappeared. The river was covered with boats for five miles, and the Canadians were under an apprehension he had 12,000 men at least. The dragoons proceeded down on our side as far as Hamilton, and were carried over by the boats and scows. On Wednesday he passed St. Regis, (about 50 miles from Montreal) 18 miles in advance of Hamilton, all well. Gen. Hampton returned by concert with Gen. Wilkinson, to the middle road, La Tortue Road; The Chateaugay route was entrenched by the British, and all provisions destroyed, and the movement to the right was well calculated to draw Sir George Prevost nearer to the outlet of Lake Champlain, which would give Gen. Wilkinson an opportunity to attack him in rear or on his right flank, or if he should suddenly pass over to cover the island Montreal, Gen. W. would beat him *en masse*; whilst Gen. Hampton would open a passage for the stores on Lake Champlain. The undertaking is glorious—may it be crowned with success.

#### TRAITORS CAUGHT.

An American schooner 700 barrels of flour, Fiber, prize-master, detained at the foot of Nassau street, by the private armed schooner Water Witch, Nilton, of Bristol, (R. I.) arrived at New Bedford on Saturday. We are informed that the prize-master had under English colors, ascertained her to be bound to Halifax, and not possession of her license—the consequence ordered her in. [Nat. Adv.]

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1813.

Albany, Nov. 16.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE ARMY.  
"Gen. Wilkinson passed the British Fort at Prescott, on the night of the 11th inst. and with out other loss than two privates killed and three wounded.

"He was at Hamilton on the 8th, where the cavalry, &c. was crossed. No molestation had been given by the Canadians. They retired from the water-side, scarcely venturing to look at our passing armament. They do not, as on the Chateaugay, lay waste the country in our front.

"This (Gen. Hampton's) division of the army, is again in march for the St. Lawrence. A few days will settle the question whether we pass our Christmas before Quebec or not.

"The plan of campaign (now it is fully developed) is the subject of universal praise in the army. It is deep, exact and comprehensive. Without some act of God, we shall execute it worthily."

Mr. Wigton arrived in town on Sunday, in 36 hours from the Northern Army, a distance of 160 miles. We learn from him, in addition to what is contained in the above extract, that General Hampton's division of the army had marched to Chazy, where they were joined by all the effective men from Burlington, Plattsburgh, &c. and here, ere this, entered Canada, from Champlain, with intention to penetrate by the woods of Lacade, to open a road through which, every necessary means were provided. This route was probably selected for two reasons: 1st, because the enemy were less prepared to oppose him at that point; and 2d, on account of the country on the Chateaugay having been laid waste by the enemy, and every kind of forage destroyed. The men were in high spirits, & elated with the prospect of closing the campaign with brilliant achievements.

The cause of the army passing Prescott with so little loss, is stated to have been the following: expedient adopted by the General: the old and damaged boats were collected, and in the early part of the night sent down the river, with a bare sufficiency of men to conduct them; the enemy, mistaking them for the army, commenced a tremendous cannonade, and continued it till dawn morning, when their fire ceased, and the troops passed down in safety.

The advance brigade (Brown's) while lying at French Creek, were twice attacked by a flotilla of the enemy, who were as often driven off with loss. We had ten killed and wounded.

With respect to the action on the 24th, on the Chateaugay, about which so many exaggerated statements have been published, we can assure our readers, from good authority, that the enemy were driven in every attack; that our army lost neither baggage nor cannon, but that one of our major's horses was wounded, and none killed. Gen. Hampton informed Mr. Wigton, that his total loss, in killed, wounded and missing, was but 23. The British account admits a loss on their part of 21, but makes no estimate of the loss on our side. But what is sufficient to destroy all confidence in the enemy's story, is, that it represents three hundred Canadian militia successfully containing all day against the American army of eight thousand! And what is equally ludicrous, this handful of militia were commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major General, and the Governor of a Province! [Albany Argus.]

#### AUTHENTIC FROM GENERAL HAMPTON'S ARMY.

An officer direct from the army of General Hampton, which he left on the 11th inst. and who was in the late engagement, has favored us with the following facts, the correctness of which may be implicitly relied on. A detachment under the command of Brig. Gen. Izard, consisting of about 200 men, in advance of Gen. Hampton's army, attacked the advance of the enemy's forces, consisting of British and Indians, who were covered by a thick wood where they had constructed redoubts. A snail fire was kept up on both sides for some time, when that of the British was silenced by our troops, who made a charge, and the enemy fled in all directions, leaving the abatis in possession of the Americans. Deserters who have come in, say that the force of the British engaged was considerably superior to that of the Americans. After the dispersion of the enemy, some of their skulking Indians, from behind trees, annoyed our troops, but were eventually driven from their covert. Our loss in killed, was believed to be in all fifteen; and from 20 to 25 wounded. The Canadians who have come in represent that the enemy as much greater.

The British in Canada have made war *a la Rance*, burning and destroying every thing in their way, not only provisions and forage, but houses, by which the inhabitants are reduced to the greatest distress. Not a single house has been burned by our troops, and not an article taken from the inhabitants for which they were not fully paid.

To add to the calamities inflicted on the Canadians by their own army, the Indians have, in several instances, murdered the women and children found in houses where our troops had procured provisions, and had thrown the mangled bodies, still alive, into the flames! This information is derived from the Canadians who have come in and joined our army.

Gen. Hampton has been completely successful in accomplishing the object of his expedition, which was to hold the enemy in check, and prevent him from annoying Gen. Wilkinson on his descent down the St. Lawrence. His intention could not have been to proceed to Montreal, until he should be joined by Gen. Wilkinson, as he had no boats for the transportation of his men over the St. Lawrence. The probability is, that before this time, the different corps *d'armee* have effected a junction, and that Montreal is ours.

The report that Gen. Hampton lost his baggage, &c. is entirely without foundation, as he has not left behind him a knapsack, or lost so much the spoke of a waggon wheel.

N. E. Columbian.

#### HIGHLY INTERESTING.

We copy the following letter from the New York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday last.—The imposing and explicit manner in which it speaks of negotiations for peace between America and England at St. Petersburg, and the authority it names in support of the opinion that such negotiations would take place, and that Lord Walpole and Mr. Morier were expected by our envoys, give us very strong ground to believe that an adjustment may yet take place with the enemy, notwithstanding he has manifested an obvious reluctance to the acceptance of the Russian mediation. [Balt. Mail.]

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Liverpool to a correspondent in New York, dated Sept. 28.

"Since our respects of the 24th inst. the most intelligent merchants of this place have changed their opinions in relation to peace; and strange as it may appear, after what we have written, our opinion is now that peace will result from the mediation of Russia. One friend Wainwright, who is now at St. Petersburg, writes that Messrs.

Gallatin and Baring are in expectation of the arrival of Messrs. Walpole and Morier, to negotiate with them; from which there cannot be a doubt that the American ministers had been notified of the appointment of Messrs. Walpole and Morier. This information has put an end to the opinion, which for a long time prevailed, that the British government had rejected the Russian mediation; and peace is so manifestly for the interest of both countries, that we think, if a negotiation commences, the war will be forth with ended."

#### FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Democratic Press—dated

"SACKETT'S HARBOR, Nov. 5, 1813.

"I have procured for you, and enclosed you a copy of a letter from Gen. Brown to the Colonel commanding at this post. Gen. Wilkinson left Grenadier's Island on the 3d, with the last division of the army, accompanied with Commodore Chace and his fleet. The weather since the 3d has been much more favorable than we have had for the last five weeks. It is understood here that the British have been concentrating at Prescott, with a view to make all the resistance possible. Eight Canadians deserted to this place two days ago. The militia, since the capture of Poole's army, are very unwilling to do duty. Those who refuse, even though born within the United States, are treated with great cruelty. They deny our right to employ British subjects in our army of navy, even with their own approval, yet they force American citizens to fight their battles, both by sea and land, whether they will or not."

(COPY.)

Head-Quarters, French Creek, 27, November 21, 1813.

SIR—We were attacked last evening by the enemy. He showed two brigades and two squadrons, with some gun and other boats. He was repulsed. This morning the attack was renewed with the same success. The enemy did not succeed in landing anywhere in the neighborhood of our position that I have yet learned. We have lost ten men killed and wounded. The enemy must have suffered very considerably, as we saw many bullets take effect. He is now making the best of his way into Kingston channel. Our boats have sustained no injury whatever.

By order of Gen. Brown—

L. AUSTIN, Adjut. Camp.

Col. Richard Dennis, Commanding, Sackett's Harbor.

Washington, Nov. 15.

A British General Order has just reached us, dated "Head-Quarters at Montreal, Oct. 27," announcing the his excellency the Governor-General of Canada had received, through the right honorable Lord Bathurst, the commands of his royal highness the prince regent, to cause by *single impression*, to be printed and distributed, AMERICAN OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, "to be retained as hostages for the safekeeping of twenty three British soldiers closely imprisoned by the American government"—that is, the men retained as hostages for the safety of 23 American citizens taken at Queenstown and sent to England, on the pretence (whether true or false equally unjustifiable) that they were natives of Great Britain. Here is an occasion for trying the temper of this nation. Our present opinion decided is, that every British officer, soldier and sailor which now is or ever may be in the United States, and its justly feel the like treatment which is denounced against almost every American of free non-prisoner of war. The feeling of the nation would bear the government out in so decisive a measure—though we do not expect, and perhaps it would not be right, that the government should adopt it. [Nat. Int.]

#### FROM BELOW.

A gentleman stationed at Point Look Out, Maryland, writes, under date of November 15th, that "the enemy's vessels left this vicinity on the evenings of Thursday & Friday last, since which time the wind has been blowing a gale from the northward, so that if they are disposed to return it is not in their power." Messrs. Kirk and Hall, who have been kept prisoners by the enemy, have to the inexpressible joy of their friends returned. The enemy has taken away several vessels which they captured, and 170 negroes! A citizen of Maryland, near the Point, has been lately arrested, charged with having piloted the enemy in their recent incursions upon the River for plunder, and is confined for trial.

#### ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Wilkinson has left Grenadier Island with his army, and gone down the St. Lawrence in boats. They had not proceeded far, before the advanced corps, commanded by General Brown, were attacked by the enemy from the shore: on returning the fire the enemy dispersed, and the army moved on without further molestation. In this affair, it is said, ten of our men were either killed or wounded.

[Union Gazette, Nov. 9.

A letter has been received in town from Grenadier Island as late as the 26th ult. when the army were preparing for a movement.

Major General Lewis, Brigadier General Bore, Cornington, Brown and Saxton, Col. Picot, of the 16th, Preston of the 12th, Russell of the 5th, Ripley of the 21st, Brainerd of the 13th, and Bradley of the 22d, have Col. Miller of the 6th, Lt. Col. Cutting of the 23d, Aspinwall of the 9th, Dix of the 11th, and Upham of the 11th, and Major Hynke of the 13th are in command under Gen. Wilkinson, besides the commanders of the Artillery, Cavalry and Riflemen. There is a most perfect cordiality and good understanding among the officers, who, together with the men, are generally in good health and universally in good spirits and full of hope. [Chron.]

#### BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Arrived, H. M. ship Nemesis, the hon. James Ashley Mordaunt, commander, 22 days from Halifax, with troops. Passenger, q. master Gen. Sir Sidney Beckwith. Arrived, H. M. S. Echo, from England, sailed 15th Sept.

H. M. ship Diadem, 64, stops at the Brandy Potts with the Marine sloop of war; the frigates Success, Fox, and Nemesis are in the harbour; they arrived on the 24th, in 22 days from Halifax. They brought 1000 marines. The Diadem frigate is said to be on shore at Mille-vaches. The greater part of the marines have been brought up by craft from the ships below—200 of them are to leave this garrison to-morrow in the Steam Boat, the remainder go by land; part marched this morning.

On Sunday H. M. ship Dorset went down the river to the assistance of the Diadem.

H. M. ship Echo, winters here. She brought upwards of 300 seamen for the lakes, under the officers, captains Popham and Creighton, and other officers of inferior rank. 50 soldiers also came in her."

In the want of newspapers from the eastward of Philadelphia, the following article of intelligence, received from N. York, and politely communicated to us, by the gentleman who received it, will be gratifying.

New York, Nov. 16.

"We have accounts to day of Hampton and Wilkinson having formed a junction, in all 15,000 men, approaching Montreal. No other news.

#### PATRIOTISM OF KENTUCKY.

Extract of a letter from a Federal merchant, who very recently left Boston, dated

"Lexington, (Ken.) Oct. 17, 1813.

"I find in this country an entire reverse of N. England in regard to business. Here there is no competition, and every thing brisk and profitable. The war, so far from depressing the people of the western states, is making the greater proportion of them rich. To this you may attribute a part of their patriotism, although to them justice, they are the most patriotic people I have ever seen or heard of. When Governor Shelby issued his late proclamation for volunteers, a large proportion of those who marched were respectable farmers with large possessions—many entirely independent in property, leaving large and respectable families; and some at the age of 50 years and a great many over 40, with no expectations of benefit or pay, finding their own houses and equipments. This singular patriotism is glorious and astonishing. Many men of the first character have lost their lives. The things to a New Englander look like madness—here it is considered glorious, as it really is. With such ardor and patriotism, should it pervade all ranks of the U. States, our country could war successfully against all the forces England and France could bring against us. Here are a few opposers to the war, but no enemies to our country; we have a few who are termed Federalists, but not like those of New England. I am considerably altered in my opinions of the effects of the war, and although I believe it will be injurious to the merchants on the seaboard, yet it will teach our countrymen that they are more independent than was ever considered; and will induce men of enterprise to engage in profitable branches of manufacturing that otherwise would not have been known for many years to come.

"You will be surprised to hear that this town gives a sale for two millions dollars worth of goods annually, most of which are taken from Philadelphia and Baltimore. There is in time of free trade immense quantities of tobacco, hemp and spun yarns, cotton bagging, &c. exported from this State, & promises to give great wealth to the growers of it. Indeed the farms are already better than any in the United States except Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The fertility of the soil and mild winters, which precludes the necessity of cutting grass in many places, and in others very little, give the farmers in this part of the country greatly the advantage in raising all kinds of stock.

"I have always considered this section of the country vastly more advantageously situated than the Eastern States, and am now more and more convinced of the truth of it. Here living is exceedingly cheap. I can support my family for one third of what I was formerly obliged to expend, and in a much better manner.

"Since the war profits here are a little advanced, being wanted for the army; yet they are far less than half the prices they fetch in the eastern States—corn is 51 per bushel and generally sold at this season at 63 to 65 cents—other grain in proportion—beef 3 to 4 cents per lb.—pork lower, and other meats in proportion. Our markets here are as well supplied as in Boston.

"Mechanics of all trades are much wanted. There are at this time 100 buildings, principally houses, going on and none yet with roofs, and probably in a year will be as many more. Some must be delayed for want of workmen. Your mechanics would do well to come to it way—wages are higher than in Boston and living vastly cheaper.

#### THE SCOURGE PRIVATEER OF NEW YORK.

A letter from Lisbon, dated September 30, 1813, says, "A vessel arrived the day before yesterday from Archangel which spoke the Scourge privateer off the North Cape. She had taken two more prizes, and was left in chase of another, making *eighteen* and probably *twenty* valuable prizes in about three weeks. Not a vessel from Archangel can escape her. Every thing taken is sure to be saved, as 3 hours will send them in behind a chain of islands, and on the one at the entrance, the Privateer has erected, or rather repaired and supplied with old battery, strong enough to keep off small cruisers. The Danes taken possession of them immediately, and conducted them to Dronning, so that the crew of the Scourge remains complete, as Danes are hired to man the vessels they have erected. All the eighteen prizes are very valuable. Should the privateer be taken, they will pay for her, and save 2 or 300,000 dollars.

[Chronicle.]

We learn, with high satisfaction, that the President of the U. States has conferred the office of Collector of the Revenue for the city and county of Baltimore on STEPHEN H. MOORE, Esq. who so gallantly distinguished himself in the battle of York.—[Nat. Int.]

[In addition to this statement, we think it proper to mention that this was a gratuitous testimonial of the sentiments of the government, without any application on the part of Capt. Moore.

"It is these men that give; and that receives!" We have much pleasure in announcing to the public the appointment of Col. WILLIAM LOWRY, an old and respectable officer of the militia of this state, to the office of Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, in the room of Daniel Delozier, Esq. deceased.

#### CINQUE.

The Editor of the National Argus has a very good suggestion to the moral and religious people in that vicinity, on the subject of Canada; or at least the propriety of England's objecting to it. "How, he asks, damn Great Britain by it, but by conquering it? conquering it from France, by the aid of our ancestors?"

#### A FEDERAL GOVERNOR—Agnis!

In Vermont, it seems, the federal committee decreed the votes in joint convention, to stand *Chittenden, 112—Gale, 111*, which gave the election to Chittenden. But 112 members have signed a certificate that they voted for Gale! It would seem there are curious practices in other States besides Maryland.

Reinforcements have arrived at Quebec from Halifax, under the hero of Hampton, Sir Sidney Beckwith, on the 24th of Oct. the same troops that were in the Chesapeake. Rumour mentions the sailing of three regiments from England for the same place.

Married, on Wednesday last, HOWELL, POWELL, to ELIZABETH NEEDLES, both of this county.

On Thursday last, at Friends' meeting, HENRY SWIGGETT, of Caroline county, to DEBORAH B. SHANAHAN, of this county.

Died, on Thursday last, Mr. James Walker, an old inhabitant of this county.

#### PURSE SALE.

Will be sold at Bickford's, on MONDAY, 29th of November, 1813—

Some excellent fell bred Mares, in foal—some young Horses, among them two good matchers; and some fine young Cattle of the Dutch breed—by

ROBERT WRIGHT.

nov. 23—1

#### NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, AND ARE NOW OPENING,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALSO—An assortment of Ladies' Tippets and Capes, of Fur, Caps and Shades, of Merino wool—All of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.

THOMAS & CHANDLER.

N. B. Carp in the east, and Feathers will also be received in exchange for Goods. T. & C. Easton, nov. 23—m

To be Rented to the Shutes,

1,400 ACRES OF

#### RANKED MEADOW LAND,

Situate in New Jersey, 55 miles below Philadelphia, on the wide. The soil is rich and melior, and produces Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. with much less labour than upland. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years. The owners will keep the fences, sluices, ditches and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find houses, pasture and firewood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the field—Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred; others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have boarding at reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to

JOHN R. COATES, or

JOHN H. LINTON.

No. 217, Arch-st. Philadelphia.

nov. 23—m

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber being much solicited to open a night school in Easton, has at length agreed to instruct the young gentlemen of the town, in the following branches, viz:—The most useful propositions in Geometry, (with their corollaries) Mensuration, Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Education, Decimal Fractions, and Cross Multiplication. Simple interest will likewise be taught those who have no greater knowledge of figures than common Multiplication.

The terms will be six dollars per quarter, to be paid in advance. The school will open at the Masons' Lodge-Room, as soon as 16 scholars are made up.

The subscriber also proposes to teach a Junior Class of 15 or 20 boys, Reading, Writing, Grammar, and Arithmetic, at four dollars per scholar, during the three winter months.

P. S. The subscriber will also keep books in a correct and systematic manner, by the month or year, on reasonable terms, posting them as often as the nature of the establishment may require. He will also adjust accounts, draw instruments of writing, &c. &c.—All of which will be done with care, fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

J. F.

Easton, nov. 23—

#### WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Thursday, October 26, 1813.

First Day's Jockey Club Purse, \$700, 4 mile heats.

Gen. Ridgely's Torkshoe, by Florizel, 1 1  
Mr. Luffborough's f. Columbia, by Oscar, 2 2  
Major Ridgely's Albion, 3 3  
Mr. Hoome's Albion, 4 4  
Columbia was drawn the 2d heat in consequence of the dreadful state of the course.

Time—8m. 13s.

Wednesday, no race, in consequence of the very heavy rain.

Thursday, second day's Jockey Club Purse, \$250, 5 mile heats.

Mr. Brown's mare, Geatie Kitty, by Archibald, 1 1  
Mr. Duval's Napper Tandy, by First Consul, 4 2  
Col. Stewart's f. f. First Consul, 5 3  
Gen. Ridgely's f. f. by Oscar, 2 2  
Gen. Ridgely's Fifty slip her girls and pulled up in the second heat.

Time—6m. 26s.

After the above race, the Col's' Purse of \$350, two mile heats.

Mr. Luffborough's f. f. Columbia, by Col. Tarleton's Oracle won at 3 heats, beating 7 others.

The 1st heat was run in 4m. 5s.—the 2d heat in 1m. 12s.

The course very deep from heavy rains.

#### MARYLAND:

Kent County, Sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Martin Armington, of the said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and first, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Martin Armington having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this application;—and a Constable of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in the custody, for debt only; and the said Martin Armington having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Martin Armington be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he be (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of March term next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the county house door of the county aforesaid) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Martin Armington should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand, this tenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Thomas Worrell.

november 23—4



FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE.  
**THE DEATH OF ALLEN.**  
Where droops the willow on Britannia's shore,  
Where spreads the yew-tree's melancholy gloom,  
Where woe wrought billows unrelenting roar,  
Admiring women point to ALLEN's tomb.  
ALLEN, than whom a braver soul ne'er drew  
At his lov'd Country's call, the battle-blade,  
Has bid his earthly tenement adieu,  
And low in Albion's valley-cloids is laid.  
His ardent soul disdain'd the fight to shun,  
Though force superior, rob'd in dread array,  
Pronounc'd, the hero's newly-risen sun  
Would lose no splendor to avoid the fray.  
But, lo! they meet—each death-commission'd  
ball  
Destruction deals in each opposing band;  
Columbia, weeping, sees her hero fall,  
And bleat-ty'd Grief stalks thro' her mourning  
land.  
Rest, gallant spirit! sainted be thy name!  
No more it strikes fell terror in thy foes;  
Britannia's sons bear witness of thy fame—  
That thou wert brave the vanquish'd Carde-  
knows.  
No tender wife, no weeping sister clos'd  
The dying hero's glassy, death-fixed eyes;  
His mangled corpse 'mongst enemies repos'd,  
Around his bed escap'd no anguished sighs.  
Yet ALLEN's name shall live thro' endless time—  
The sculptor's art shall make the marble  
breathe;  
The hunter's pencil and the poet's rhime  
Shall twine for him a bright, unending wreath.  
ALFION'S CO.

FROM THE AMERICAN.  
**CHARGE**  
Delivered to the GRAND JURY at the  
opening of the present session of the  
Criminal Court of Baltimore County,  
by His Honor Judge MARTIN.

An infinitely wise and good God, when  
he first created man, created him inno-  
cent, and consequently happy. For in-  
nocence and happiness are so insepar-  
ably connected, that the last is ever at-  
tended by the first; and without the first  
the last can never be attained.  
His creator was then his only sov-  
ereign, and his only law giver, whose holy  
laws were engraven on his heart, and to  
all which a prompt obedience was the  
spontaneous result of that love and rever-  
ence for the author of his existence,  
which, while innocent was part of his na-  
ture. And thus would man have ever  
remained, had he continued in that state  
of innocence, in which he was created.  
Human governments in that case would  
never have been formed; nor would civil  
institutions ever have existed; for they  
would not have been wanted. Our  
Creator would have continued to be our  
only ruler and governor.—This earth  
would have been a blooming paradise;  
and we ourselves but little lower than the  
angels.

But man, being endowed with free-  
dom of will, without which he could not  
have had either merit or demerit in his  
actions, nor have been more accountable  
for them than is an elegant and ingeniously  
constructed piece of mechanism for its  
movements; yielding to those tempta-  
tions by which he was proved, rebelled  
against his God, and lost that divine im-  
age in which he was created.—His  
whole nature became entirely changed  
and debased; his intellect became dark-  
ened; his will perverted, and all his in-  
clinations and passions wholly evil and  
corrupted; and thus he became the slave  
of all the vile lusts of the flesh, & wicked  
affections of the mind. Thus sin and mi-  
sery entered into this world; and as the  
human race multiplied, the earth became  
overspread with monsters as much more  
deformed and dangerous, than the most  
savage beasts of the forest, as vitiated in-  
tellect exceeds the instinct of nature;  
who, being unrestrained, except by the  
imbecility of their powers, and the im-  
perfection of their understanding, it was  
the necessary result, that the weak should  
become a prey to the strong—the indol-  
ent and timid, to the enterprising and  
bold—and simplicity and ignorance to in-  
sidious cunning and craftiness; and the  
whole human race walking in their own  
evil ways, and doing whatever seemed  
good in their own eyes, this would soon  
become one deplorable theatre, on which  
was displayed nothing but misery and  
crime.—And in the horrid atrocities  
which, within the last twenty years, have  
been exposed to our view in that unhap-  
py nation, which once was the seat of all  
that was elegant, polite and refined, we  
have had a most distressing proof of the  
inconceivable guilt into which mankind  
are capable of plunging themselves when  
forsaken by God, & delivered up to their  
own civil imaginations.

To guard against such enormities; to  
preserve peace and order in society; to  
secure the rights of individuals from be-  
ing infringed; to protect them in the safe  
enjoyments of property and reputation,  
liberty and life, the establishment of hu-  
man governments became necessary;  
which having been once effected, o-  
nes have been done away, and new ones  
have been successively established in  
their places, from a very early period of  
the world to the present time. All pro-  
fessing to have those great ends in view  
—though most of them seem very illy  
suited for their attainment; and as many  
of them have had their origin in force or  
fraud—it is not much to be wondered  
at, if the happiness of their subjects has  
not been sufficiently attended to, in their  
formation. Even those which have origi-  
nated in compact, the most legitimate  
of modes have from the weakness and  
imperfection of human nature, too often  
been found, in the sequel, by no means  
productive, to that degree which was  
hoped for and expected, of that good  
which was the object of their founders.  
Of the various kinds of governments,  
which have been at different times adopt-

ed by different nations, this, and the o-  
thers of the United States, have chosen  
those of the republican form. A form of  
government most excellently adapted for  
a people who are wise and enlightened,  
virtuous and good. And it may most  
truly be said for such a people only.—  
For when their rulers & citizens become  
ignorant and foolish, wicked and deprav-  
ed, such governments are sure to dege-  
nerate into tyranny or anarchy, which  
last indeed is the worst, the most insup-  
portable kind of tyranny; for as this con-  
sists in the uncontrolled despotism of one,  
so that consists in the uncontrolled des-  
potism of many.

But, however beautiful a republican  
government may appear in theory, it has,  
notwithstanding, two capital vices, which  
are inherent in its nature; the one relat-  
ing to its rulers, the other to its citizens.  
The evils arising from both of which pro-  
ceed pretty much from the same cause,  
that lust of power and the propensity to  
abuse it, when obtained, which is insepa-  
rable from our depraved nature.

The restrictions of their power, and  
the short period of its duration, frequen-  
tly excite the rulers of such governments  
from a desire to increase their power,  
insidiously to attempt the most danger-  
ous encroachments on the constitution,  
by which they are restricted; and a too  
eager wish to perpetuate their power, in-  
duces them too often, instead of seeking  
this by an honorable & faithful discharge  
of their duty, and trusting to the grateful  
acknowledgments of the people for ef-  
fecting their wish, to resort to the most  
shameful intrigue, and the vilest corrup-  
tion; and after having at first wriggled  
themselves into office by the unworthiest  
means, to apply to means, if possible,  
still more unworthy to continue them-  
selves therein.—While, on the other hand,  
the people, from the abuse of that  
freedom, or in other words, of that por-  
tion of power reserved to them by repub-  
lican institutions, too frequently endeav-  
or to overturn and destroy the constitu-  
tional authority of their governments, and  
instead of by rational and honorable in-  
vestigation, attempting to convince their  
fellow citizens of the illegality or impo-  
licy of those measures which they disap-  
prove; in order to obtain a redress of  
their grievances and a removal of their  
authors in a peaceable and constitutional  
manner; are too often hurried away by  
some vile incendiary, under the form of  
popular demagogue, who has nothing to  
risk but his worthless neck, into violence  
and rebellion in opposition to provisions  
frequently the most salutary. Instances  
of which we find from the historic page  
have too frequently occurred.

It is a trite observation, that virtue is  
essentially requisite in a republican go-  
vernment. Nor can anything be more  
true—virtue is the life, the soul of such  
a government; without which it is a cor-  
rupt, a stinking carcass.

But from hence many seem to think,  
that virtue and republicanism are insepa-  
rably united, that every citizen of such a  
government must of course be virtuous;  
and that a man need only be known to be  
a republican to be considered as a pa-  
ragon of every virtue. Would to God this  
was truly the case!—Courts of criminal  
jurisdiction might then be done away, and  
your services be dispensed with; or if  
wanted, would only be required for those  
of a different political character.

To determine the justice of these pro-  
tensions we need only to enquire what is  
virtue! Or in what does it consist!—  
Virtue, as distinguished from piety, by  
which we mean more particularly the  
discharge of our immediate duties to God,  
consists in the performance of all those  
things which are required of us, accord-  
ing to our respective situations in life,  
for the comfort and happiness of our fel-  
low creatures. But true virtue and true  
piety are so intimately connected to-  
gether, that the one cannot subsist without  
the other; for no action can be truly vir-  
tuous but that, the motives of which flows  
from and may be resolved into the love  
of God—which is, indeed, the fulfillment  
of all the law and commandments.—The  
man who, performing these actions which  
are externally virtuous, from no better  
motive than the promotion of his own  
interest, the acquisition of popularity,  
the gratification of his vanity, or a step-  
ping stone to his ambition, would not  
haggle for a moment at guilt arising from  
the perpetration of actions both exter-  
nally and internally vicious, whenever  
they would best serve his selfish pur-  
poses. There can, I repeat it, be no real  
virtue but that which flows from and may  
be resolved into that pure and undefiled  
religion, which was sent down from Heav-  
en to restore to man that paradise, out  
from which he was driven by sin. It fol-  
lows from thence that no man can be truly  
virtuous but him who is truly religious.

These are truths, which though scoffed  
at by many who have the vanity to  
call themselves the wise men of this  
world; and though a cold blooded flint  
hearted soul-freezing and false Philo-  
sophy, conceived and brought forth in  
Hell, and nursed by the Devil, propagated  
throughout Europe, the sources of all  
her wretchedness and misery, & too ex-  
tensively introduced into these United  
States, hath attempted to eradicate these  
truths from the human heart, yet this  
Court will ever feel it their pride to  
embrace them with unequivocal appro-  
bation, and not the less, because they  
are truths, which have been taught us  
by that God, whose cradle was a manger.

Need we now recur to the question,  
whether the people of the United States,  
or of this State, have that share of virtue  
necessary to animate and give energy to  
a republican government; or whether we  
are that virtuous people among whom  
republican institutions are likely to re-

main permanent and preserve the iron  
and purity.—That man must indeed  
have been an anchorite, shut up in a cell,  
without intercourse with the world, who  
can be for a moment at a loss to give his  
decision.

At the time when the American Revolu-  
tion first had its commencement, there  
was not, I am convinced, a people in the  
Universe more deeply imbued with the  
principles of morality, virtue and reli-  
gion, than were the citizens of this coun-  
try; and to this we were principally in-  
debted for its completion, unstained by  
any remarkable enormities; but perhaps  
the sun in its annual course, does not at  
this time shine upon a people, who  
have since that period become so greatly  
deteriorated in virtue, morality & religion.

The principles began early to depre-  
ciate with the depreciation of their paper  
money; happy would it have been if their  
depreciation had ceased, when paper money  
ceased to exist! But the paths of vice  
are declivities and rapid is the descent.  
—To this we may add, that for  
twenty years past, Europe has been sweep-  
ing out upon the devastated country, an al-  
most unrelenting torrent of her filthiest  
feculence, by which not only that mass  
of corruption, which was amongst us has  
been individually increased, but those  
who were tainted before, have become  
still more rotten, & in too many instances  
many, who were until then sound, have  
received the infection.

To the extreme profligacy and deprav-  
ity of manners among all ranks of so-  
ciety; to that wickedness and vice, which  
raising up its head, stalks unblushingly  
through our land, must be ascribed all  
these evils, under which we are now suf-  
fering, including the present war with  
all its concomitant calamities. Vainly  
do we attribute them to "the violation  
of civil rights," and other acts of in-  
justice of the British government, on the  
one hand;—or to the weakness, the  
folly or wickedness of our own offi-  
cers, as their immediate cause; for even  
the injustice and injuries suffered from  
other nations, & also the curse of having  
weak, foolish or wicked rulers, when it  
happens to be the case, are themselves  
judgments too inflicted upon a people as  
a punishment for their sins.

The supreme Being, in his wise Pro-  
vidence hath made it his constant rule  
to punish national crimes by national cala-  
mities. The political existence of nations  
is confined to this world, & in this world he  
always chastises them for their national  
guilt; & sometimes utterly destroys them.

War, famine and pestilence, are the  
three scourges most usually adopted by  
him, wherefore to arrange himself on na-  
tions who have trampled his mercies un-  
der their feet, and insulted his justice.—  
Of these war is the most bitter and severe,  
the most to be deprecated, as besides its  
own appropriate evils, it is frequently  
productive of both the others, pestilence  
and famine; besides which nothing can  
be more fertile in dissoluteness and cor-  
ruption of the morals of a people, nothing  
so productive of new and additional scenes  
of vice; and thus war constantly fur-  
nishes additional supplies to these very  
sources from which it first originated.

And as war is one of the greatest cala-  
mities, by which an avenging God can,  
in his wrath punish mankind, so can re-  
sult be more aggravated or inexplicable,  
than the guilt of the man, who without  
justifiable cause, plunges a nation into  
war. Such a man is accountable to his  
God for all the distress and misery, both  
public and private, which shall flow there-  
from.—In the sight of Heaven he will be  
viewed as the wilful, the deliberate, mur-  
derer of every individual, who loses his  
life in its prosecution. And his soul is  
stained by every drop of blood, which shall  
be spilled thereby; stains, which must be  
washed out, in this world, by tears of the  
deepest and most bitter contrition, or will  
be punished, in another, by the hottest fire  
of divine indignation.

Does any one doubt, that war is sent  
upon a nation as a punishment for its  
sins, and that we are now suffering in  
consequence of our iniquities? Let him  
hear what St. James says upon that subject:

"From whence came wars & fightings  
among you? Come they not hence, even  
of your lusts, that war in your members?  
Ye lust, and have not; ye kill & desire  
to have—and cannot obtain;  
Ye fight and war, and yet ye have not,  
because ye ask not.  
Ye ask, & receive not, because ye ask  
amiss, that ye may consume it in your  
lusts."

And though his answer is interroga-  
tive, in form; he means it as the strong-  
est affirmative; as much as if he had said,  
"there surely cannot be among you, to  
whom I address myself, a man of com-  
mon sense and understanding, who can  
possibly doubt, that wars & fightings pro-  
ceed from the cause to which I have as-  
signed them."

As therefore the calamities, under  
which we are now suffering, proceed from  
and are just punishment of, our wicked-  
ness, as a people, so nothing can be more  
available for their removal or alleviation,  
than a general and universal reformation,  
in our lives, by turning from sin to right-  
eousness.

And as a general reformation can only  
be brought about by the reformation of  
individuals; it becomes the duty of each  
individual to begin with himself, and by  
his example and precepts endeavor to ex-  
tend it to others.

Whoever would wish to see this war,  
with which we are now afflicted by an av-  
enging God, terminated an honorable  
peace; or, if that cannot be obtained, that  
Heaven may smile upon our arms, in its  
further prosecution; let them clean their  
hands from all iniquity, and purify their  
heart from all pollution; let them humi-  
liate themselves before the Lord; let them

use to do evil and learn to do well.—  
They, who thus act, whatever may be the  
banning of others, will prove themselves  
the purest patriots, and the sincerest  
friends of their country; while, on the  
contrary, they who continue in their vic-  
ious pursuits; who go on adding sin to  
sin, with gratification of all their un-  
lawful passions, whatever may be their pro-  
fessions, are their greatest enemies; and as far  
as in them lies, they ensure the disgrace  
and discomfiture of our armies, while  
they sharpen the swords and strengthen  
the hands of our enemies. And of such  
persons it may indeed be with great truth  
said, that "they are guilty of moral trea-  
son."

I have, gentlemen, observed to you,  
that the necessity of human governments  
originated in the fallen and corrupt state,  
to which man was reduced, by disobe-  
dience to his creator, for the prevention or  
punishment of crimes, as far as they can  
effect the interests of civil society. But  
governments would be of little use, un-  
less wise and salutary laws were enacted  
by them, with sufficient sanctions for their  
purpose; nor would such laws be of much  
service, unless strictly enforced, and the  
punishments allotted to the several  
breaches of those laws inflicted with cer-  
teity and impartiality. For these pur-  
poses, courts of criminal jurisdiction have  
been established, and according to the  
wise provisions of this state, and of Eng-  
land, from whence we have adopted them,  
grand juries are the mean through which  
those violations are inquired into, and pre-  
sented to the court. You see, there-  
fore, gentlemen, how important a part you  
have to act in the promotion of that refor-  
mation so devoutly to be wished for by ev-  
ery friend to his country, as far as the same  
can be effected by the dread of human  
punishment.

It is your special province, gentlemen,  
to search into the violations of every law,  
the breach of which is punishable; and  
present them to the court, to be ultimate-  
ly decided by a petit jury. I say, gentle-  
men, of every law; for however un-  
wise or impolitic any law may be, and  
however desirable may be its repeal, yet,  
if not repugnant to our constitution or to  
the laws of God, it is the duty of every good  
citizen, while it remains in force to obey it;  
and the duty of the court to punish its in-  
fracture.

A recurrence, gentlemen, of the Grand  
Jury to the oath you have taken, a copy  
of which you will have with you, will  
sufficiently point out to you the great out-  
lines of your duty. You are diligent to  
enquire into all offences which are given  
in charge of you—which may be disclosed  
to you by the witnesses who will be sent  
to you; or which may come within your  
own knowledge; for if any members of the  
Grand Jury are acquainted, of their own  
knowledge, with any offences having been  
committed, it is their duty to inform their  
brethren, and of the Grand Jury to pre-  
sentments on such information.

In agreeing on your presentments it is  
not necessary that you should have posi-  
tive testimony from those who were eye-  
witnesses.—Crimes, especially those of a  
deeper guilt, are generally attempted to  
be committed in secrecy. Strong circum-  
stantial evidence is all that can in most  
cases be had; it is all that ought to be  
expected, and frequently will be more  
satisfactory, even than direct testimony.

You are, gentlemen, to receive no testi-  
mony on the part of the person against  
whom the inquiry is making, nor are you  
to receive witnesses at his instance; and  
therefore you ought not in any case to  
make a presentment, unless where, upon  
the evidence before you as it stands un-  
contradicted, you could conscientiously,  
as Petit Jurors, say that the person was  
guilty of the crimes with which he is  
charged.

You are, gentlemen, in making your  
enquiries to be actuated only by an hon-  
est regard for public justice, uninfluenced  
by motives arising from envy, hatred  
or malice, in making your presentments;  
and in the present state of the public mind,  
it may not be improper to caution you  
particularly against suffering yourselves  
to be in the least degree operated upon  
by party distinctions or considerations.  
Let your sole inquiry be, whether the  
party is guilty or innocent, not whether he  
is of this or that political character. You  
are equally to guard against the effect of  
hope and fear, love or affection, that they  
may not arrest your enquiries and cause  
you to let crimes pass unrepresented.—  
Should the person accused be as dear to  
you as your right eye, or as useful as your  
right hand, yet if your consciences are sat-  
isfied of his guilt, you are compelled by  
the sacred oath you have taken to present  
him.

You will, gentlemen, easily perceive the  
necessity of preserving in perfect sec-  
recy what passes among you, since the  
disclosure might frequently be the means  
of criminals making their escape, before  
the enquiry was completed; and might  
also sometimes expose a Grand Juror or  
a witness to the vindictive passions of the  
offenders presented.

The clerk will lay before you a list of  
the licenses to ordinary keepers and re-  
tailers of liquors; and the court recom-  
mend to you, gentlemen, in a particular  
manner, to enquire into the conduct of  
those to whom they have been granted,  
as well as to the persons who sell without  
having such licenses.

As to the usual classes of crimes into  
which you are to enquire, you are suffi-  
ciently acquainted with their nature, not  
to need any particular explanation of them  
from the court; but concerning the crime  
of high treason it may be proper to say a  
few words.

By our constitution, this crime against  
the state of the United States, is confid-  
ed solely to "levying war against them,  
or adhering to their enemies, giving them

aid and comfort." This act is, in the  
governments, considered as comprising  
in it the deepest malignity of guilt,  
being contrary to that allegiance which  
every citizen owes to that government  
which he is a member, and striking at the  
very existence of government, as well as  
introducing to almost every other spe-  
cies of crimes. And I hold gentlemen,  
as a sacred and inalienable truth, a  
truth of which, I cannot doubt, that no  
citizen can more rightly direct him-  
self of the allegiance to his government,  
without its consent, than his government  
can without his consent deprive him  
of its protection. This truth is founded  
in the very nature of civil society, and es-  
sential to its existence. The contrary  
doctrine is the spawn of folly and knave-  
ry. We are indeed very gravely told by  
certain wisacres of modern growth, that  
as it did not depend upon any man's choice  
whether he should be born in any particu-  
lar government, he is therefore under no  
obligation to continue his allegiance to  
it any longer than he pleases. And these  
same wisacres, as gravely tell us that  
children are under no obligation to love,  
honor and obey their parents, except so  
far as seem good in their own eyes, be-  
cause their parents, in begetting them,  
were actuated by their own passions, with-  
out consulting them, whether they chose  
to be begotten. Nay, there are among  
them such impious wretches, who proceed-  
ing on the same principles, even tell us,  
that man is under no obligation, or owes  
any duty to his God, because his exist-  
ence was forced upon him, without his con-  
sent being first obtained or even asked for.

I have only to add upon this subject, to  
act of treason can be justified, except in  
consequence of its being committed un-  
der a well grounded apprehension, that  
loss of life would be the consequence of  
a refusal; and that all acts of treason  
must be proved to the satisfaction of the  
jury by two witnesses at least, where in  
all other cases the testimony of one witness  
is sufficient.

There are gentlemen, several laws of  
this state, which the court are directed to  
give in charge to you, a list of which will  
be furnished you by the clerk, & to which  
you will pay proper attention.

If you should on any occasion stand in  
need of legal advice, you will of course ap-  
ply to the attorney general.

The court, gentlemen, will no longer  
detain you from entering upon your en-  
quiries.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

*Machine suitable for spinning.* It may  
be remembered that, by a decree made at  
Bordeaux, May 7th 1810, H. M. the  
emperor and king instituted a prize of a  
million for the best machine suitable for  
spinning flax. The Jury appointed by the  
Minister of the Interior, to Judge of the  
machines sent for examination is now as-  
sembled.—The members that compose it  
are—the senator Monge, president; Mul-  
lard, administration of the conservatory of  
the arts and trade; Bardet a member of  
the consulting committee of the arts and  
manufactures; Hamon, a very distin-  
guished manufacturer of crambier at Va-  
lenciennes; Finel manufacturer at Rouen;  
Detray, senior manufacturer of thread  
hoisery at Beusancourt. These respecta-  
ble names are calculated to inspire a just  
confidence. The operations of the jury  
have not yet transpired, it is only known  
that Americans, and Germans are in the  
number of the competitors; that the ma-  
chines sent for competition are exceeding  
ingenious, and that one ought to expect  
from them the happiest result for the  
spinning of flax, an object so important to  
our manufactures. The emulation which  
the decrees of H. M. has excited in France  
and even in foreign countries, will redound  
to the profit of industry; but France es-  
pecially, must derive an immense advan-  
tage from it. Certainly the thread  
issues will be sensibly improved in their  
manufacture by a greater regularity, a  
greater perfection and a superior fineness  
in the spinning and will be cheaper.

The cotton being no longer able to  
maintain in price, a compensation with  
our indigenous productions, preferable on  
many accounts will enter in less quanti-  
ties into the manufacture of a greater  
number of articles; its importation will  
diminish in a relative proportion, and will  
give us no longer in the scale of com-  
merce, a difference with foreigners to our  
disadvantage. It will even result from  
it that the manufacture of thread, hoisery,  
&c. which, for several years, and particu-  
larly since a distinguished manufacturer,  
a member of the jury M. Detray, has oc-  
cupied himself with it so attentively has  
acquired a superiority which foreigners  
cannot contest with us. Finally, if the  
end of the decrees at the Bois de Dua,  
is not entirely obtained, it will at least have  
caused the spinning of flax to advance  
prodigiously, & this will not be the least  
benefits that industry will owe to the protec-  
tion & encouragement of the government.

Remarks from the Boston Daily Advertiser.  
The Americans who are concerned in  
the machine, are Messrs. Baldwin, Town  
and Bulky, of Montpelier, (Vt.) & Mr. E.  
A. Greenwood, of this town. It is also the  
same machine that is now going into op-  
eration by Messrs Davis, Spear and others.  
The following extract of a letter from  
Paris to a gentleman in this town, will show  
there is some prospect of the Americans  
succeeding in the above machine:

"Paris, July 2.

"I am still waiting for a decision re-  
specting our machine. The Commissioners  
have examined it in part. They appear  
to be pleased with it I understand that  
they have said that the principle is new  
and very good; and there is none other  
presented that is new. We have but  
one competitor, and he has only made im-  
provements on the old principle.

"You need not hesitate in America  
to adopt this principle for spinning, for  
there is none that will supersede it."







FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.  
Commodore PERRY, while in this city, spoke in the highest terms of eulogium, of the Kentucky volunteers who were in the expedition with Harrison; and in strains of admiration of the venerable Shelby. He represented them as courageous even to imprudence, and as liberal, generous and humane, almost to a fault. Although justice would have sanctioned the most dreadful retaliation upon the enemy, for the cruelties inflicted upon their brethren, yet we have not heard of a single act of retaliation, of cruelty, of pillage or of insult, inflicted by them upon the fallen foe. They twice conquered—first by their arms and then by their humanity. What magnanimity! What a lesson to the enemy—  
We know not what effect such greatness of soul will produce upon the christian foe; but it produced the most unbounded submission and confidence in their savage allies. They came pouring into Detroit by hundreds, nay thousands, met in council, and through their orator tendered to the American commander their submission, in the following unqualified and pathetic strains:  
“Father—We are now unarmed; we are at your mercy: do with us as you think proper. Our squaws and children are perishing—we ourselves are perishing. If you take us by the hand, we are willing to take up the tomahawk against any power, either white or red, which you may direct.”  
They were taken by the hand, fed, and sent—where? To pour out upon the enemy that measure of horrid evils which he had wickedly prepared with infinite care to devastate our frontiers! No! but to their homes the proud monuments of a policy as honorable to human nature as it is characteristic of the American government.

FROM THE SAME.  
Commodore Perry's eulogium of the brave Kentuckians produced a voluntary acknowledgment from one of our political opponents, whose warmth of feeling could not be restrained by the cold calculations of party, “that his opinion of these people was materially altered,” and he “believed that a few more such efforts would make us all think alike.”—Would to God that this might be the case, and that all might be distinguished by one name, and actuated by one impulse. The interested views of ambitious demagogues, have deceived one half of our nation as to the views and feelings of the other half; and made our northern federalists look upon the inhabitants of the western country as a set of the most selfish, jealous beings under heaven; insatiable bent on destroying the commerce and influence of the eastern states; when in truth there are no people on the globe who have evinced more national feeling, more disinterested patriotism, or displayed a more noble enthusiasm to defend the honor and rights of their common country, than the people of the western states. Comparatively speaking, they are but trivially affected by the fluctuations of the commercial world; and even a state of war presents nothing alarming to a state like Kentucky, wholly removed from the scene of its operations, and beyond the reach of its evils. Possessing the most inviting climate, and a soil which yields all the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life, with little labor; the inhabitants of Kentucky, were they actuated, as the enemies of our welfare would insinuate, by selfish, mercenary or vicious motives, might enjoy the tranquillity of their homes in undisturbed security—see the billows of war break harmless at their feet, and view the conflicting interests of the commercial world with stoic indifference. Situated many hundred miles from the ocean, and separated from the Indian frontiers by Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and the Mississippi Territory, the people of Kentucky could feel no apprehension of invasion. And yet what have they done? They have done more to bring about an honorable peace, by giving energy to the war, than all the New England States put together. They have sent 17,000 volunteers to protect the inhabitants of other states, and to avenge the nation's wrongs; and disaster, instead of disaster, has only tended to redouble their exertions. But hear their eulogy from a Boston federal merchant, who writes from Lexington, Oct. 17, to his friend in Boston, in the following panegyric:  
“The war, so far from depressing the people of the Western States, is making the greater proportion of them rich. To this you may attribute a part of their patriotism, although to do them justice, they are the most patriotic people I have ever seen or heard of. When Governor Shelby issued his proclamation for volunteers, a large portion of those who marched were respectable farmers, with large possessions—many entirely independent in property, leaving large and respectable families; and some at the age of 40 years, and a great many over 40, with no expectations of benefit or pay, finding their own horses and equipments. This singular patriotism, is glorious and astonishing. Many men of the first character have in former campaigns volunteered, and some have lost their lives. These things to a New Englandman look like madness—here it is considered glorious, as it really is. With such ardor and patriotism, should it pervade all ranks of the United States, our country could war successfully against all the forces of England and France could bring against us. Here are a few opposers to the war, but no enemies to our country; we have a few who are termed federalists, but not like those of New England. I am considerably altered in my opinions of the effects of the war, and although I

believe it will be injurious to the merchants on the seaboard, yet it will teach our countrymen that they are more independent than was ever considered; and will induce men of enterprise to engage in profitable branches of manufacturing, that otherwise would not have been known for many years to come.”  
Let us examine the picture. A requisition is made upon the executive of that state, for men to combat a foe, whose known rule of warfare is to give no quarter—a foe which had already disregarded every rule of civilized usage, and wantonly murdered some of her best citizens, whom the fortune had thrown into his power. What is the conduct of the venerable Shelby? Does he, like Strong, interpose constitutional scruples, and chill the patriotism, and devotion of his countrymen, by denying the national authority, and limiting their operations to their own state? No! He gives new lustre to his character, already bright upon the historic page of our revolution—he hastens to obey the national will; and as a stimulant to his constituents to act worthy of a free people—he enrolls his name at the head of the volunteer list, although sixty six years of age, and invites them to march with him to a distant province—to encounter with him the hardships, the privations and the dangers, of a sanguinary campaign. And how is the invitation received? Do the brave militia of that young state imitate the example of some of its elder states? Do they want to be drafted—or when drafted or detached, ignobly shrink from their duty, and pitifully seek to evade the penalties of the law? We lack words to express a just admiration of their noble conduct. In fifteen days four thousand volunteers hasten to the standard of their chief, mounted and equipped at their own expense—undergo a march of 6 or 700 miles—and when they reach the boundary line that separates their own from their enemies' country, they put to shame the miserable subservience of cowards—they seek the enemy in his strong holds—fight and conquer him and his province—and return to their homes, laden with honor, and rich in the admiration and gratitude of the American nation and of the world.

Such, citizens of New York, has been the conduct, the wonderful patriotism of people, whom you have been instructed to regard with jealousy and suspicion, and whose interest you have been told, are at variance with your own!  
If ever the American republic falls a prey to ambition, is undermined by commercial avarice, or sinks into despotism through the more gradual and imperceptible progress of that corruption which is the natural concomitant of overgrown wealth—depend upon it, the yeomanry of our country generally, and of the western states in particular, will be the last to submit. Their interests are centred in the soil they fill, and in the prosperity of their common country. They are not affected by that charm which too often blinds the commercial man to the interests of the country from which he derives the articles of his traffic and the means of his wealth; and uncontaminated by the vice and corruption which that traffic introduces in proportion as they are removed from the vortex of its influence. The cultivators of the soil are emphatically the repositories of our liberties—the custodians who guard the citadel of our freedom—and their interests, whatever designing men may urge to the contrary, are essentially the same in every section of the union. Whenever the republican virtues of our country shall become conquered by avarice, corrupted by ambition, or poisoned by foreign influence—then may we bid “farewell, a long farewell to all our greatness.”

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.  
**ARE WE NOT AT WAR?**

And, if we are, why should we not prosecute it to some practicable purpose?  
And how otherwise can we make the enemy sensibly feel our power, than by dispossessing him of his Northern possessions?  
True it is, we have harassed him not a little on the ocean; we have lowered his crest, where it was raised in proud & vaunted defiance of every foe. It is only his pride, however, that is seriously injured. The Leviathan of the seas is stung, not dangerously wounded, by the attack of the sword fish; it lashes the waves with fury, but it is in anger more than pain. We have mortified the pride of the enemy; we have perhaps materially affected that sentiment of conscious superiority on which his naval power essentially depends.—But it would be madness to expect that, with our limited force for the ocean, we could either conquer an indemnity for past robberies on that element, or coerce future respect for our violated rights.  
Why, then, should we not dispossess the enemy of his Canadian provinces?  
The New York federal printers are quite angry that such an idea should be entertained and expressed by us, which they conceive as conclusive evidence of the intention of the government to prosecute war with vigor. Before we go any further, we peremptorily disclaim any and all knowledge of the views of the government on this head. But, suppose our ideas do accord with those of the government—and it is likely they may—do the opposition editors suppose our government has made war in sport? Have they assembled armies on the frontiers for mere parade? Could they indeed entertain any other view, in the succession of measures they have taken, than that of

depriving the enemy's possessions, and thereby making him feel the power of his deeply-impressioned, whose reasonable demands of redress he has not merely refused, but spurned?  
But this project of subjugating Canada, it is intimated, is inconsistent with the repugnance of the Russian mediation—deny it. Our government is willing to treat for peace. Britain refuses to meet us, and we will now fight for it—Washington held all foreign nations REMEMBERS IN WAR, to peace friends. Upon this principle our government must act, if it respects itself. Upon this principle it has acted; and, if the impulsion of the Opposition in New-York elsewhere has been that it would act otherwise, they must have labored under the same delusion and infatuation that prevented them from being prepared for the declaration of war, when it took place.  
It suppose Britain had fairly met us under the Mediation, and that, on this day in which we hope and believe Montevideo in the possession of our army, a peace shall have been concluded at St. Petersburg. We do not know what the view of the government may be, or what may be the opinion of the opposition Editor; but we have no hesitation in expressing our own—and that is, that Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Adams and Mr. Bayard, as well as the British negotiator, will have been guilty of a gross inattention to the interests of their respective countries, if they have not included in the treaty a stipulation for retaining, to each country, so much territory as may be occupied by either on the day of ratification of the treaty. Upper Canada alone will be worth to us, in security and tranquility to the commercial frontier, in breaking up the scalp markets at York and Malden, exclusive of the value of the territory and its waters, as much as the whole cost of the war to this day; and we shall have gained by the war, just so much as we have added to our military knowledge, to our respectability abroad and to the stability of our government.

These are mere speculative remarks, for we wish to be distinctly understood that we do not now expect or hope for any benefit to result from the Mission to Russia—what ever we may have anticipated on its first agitation. It is worth millions to the nation, however, in the confidence with which it must inspire all thinking people in the integrity of their government—whose cause, thus fortified, will stand impregnable on the affections of every man who be supported principally from an impulse of duty.  
And, if we conquer the Canadas, and conquer them (by the blessing of God) we will—what are we to do with them? Shall they revert to the enemy to be again made a harbor for Indian prophets and British spies and traitors? Or shall the views of the Patriots of the Revolution, in regard to these provinces, be realized? These are questions which we throw out for discussion by able pens, and for the consideration of those better qualified than ourselves to decide on them.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.  
**Camp at Tinian Island, Nov. 4, 1813.**

Enclosed is Gen. Coffee's report of the late engagement.  
**ANDREW JACKSON.**  
His excellency Governor BLOUNT.  
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SIR,  
I had the honor, yesterday, of transmitting you a short account of an engagement that took place between a detachment of about 900 men from my brigade, with the enemy at Tallushatche town; the particulars of which I beg leave herein to relate to you. Pursuant to your orders of the 2d, I detached from my brigade of cavalry and mounted riflemen 900 men and officers, and proceeded directly to the Tallushatche towns, and crossed Coey river at the Fish Dam ford, 3 or 4 miles above this place. I arrived within one and a half miles of the towns (situated from this place south east 3 miles) on the morning of the 3d, at which place I divided my detachment into two columns, the right composed of cavalry commanded by Col. Allcorn, to cross over a large creek that lay between us and the towns, the left column was of the mounted riflemen under the command of Col. Cannon, with whom I marched myself. Col. Allcorn was ordered to march up on the right and encircle one half of the town, and at the same time the left would form a half circle on the left, and unite the head of the columns in front of the town; all of which was formed as I could wish. When I arrived within half a mile of the towns, the drums of the enemy began to beat, mingled with their savage yells preparing for action. It was after sun-rise an hour when the action was brought on by capt. Hammond and Lieut. Patterson's companies, who had gone on within the circle of alignment for the purpose of drawing out the enemy from their buildings, which had the most happy effects. As soon as capt. Hammond exhibited his front in view of the towns, (which stood in open woodland) and gave a few scattering shot, the enemy formed and made a violent charge on him; he gave way as they advanced, until they met our right column; which gave them a general fire and then charged; this changed the direction of charge completely; the enemy retreated firing, until they got around and in their buildings, where they made all the resistance an overpowered soldier could do; they fought as long as one existed, but their destruction was soon completed; our men rushed up the doors

of the houses and in a few minutes killed them, and that our father would attend to that part of the business. You also told your children, that you would take good care of your garrison here, which made our hearts glad.  
Listen! When we were last to the Rapids, it is true we gave you little assistance. It is hard to fight people who live like grand hogs.  
Father, listen! Our fleet has gone out; we know they have fought; we have heard the great guns; but know nothing of what has happened to our father with one arm. Our ships have gone one way, and we are much astonished to see our father trying up every thing and preparing to run away the other, without letting his good children know what his intentions are. You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands; it made our hearts glad to hear that was your wish. Our great father, the king, is the head, and you represent him. You always told us, that you would never draw your foot off British ground; but now, father, we see you are drawing back, and we are sorry to see our father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat animal, that carries its tail upon its back, but when frightened, it drops it between its legs and runs off.  
Listen, Father! The Americans have not defeated us by land; neither are we sure that they have done so by water—we therefore wish to remain here and fight our enemy, should they make their appearance. If they defeat us, we will then retreat with our father.

At the battle of the Rapids, last war, the Americans certainly defeated us; and when we retreated to our father's fort in that place, the gates were shut against us.—We were afraid that it would now be the case, but instead of that we now see our British father preparing to march out of his garrison.  
Father! You have got the arms and ammunition which our great father sent for his red children. If you have an idea of going away, give them to us, and you may go and welcome for us. Our lives are in the hands of the Great Spirit. We are determined to defend our lands, and if it is his will, we wish to leave our bones upon them.  
Amherstburg, 5th. 18, 1812.

BY MARTIN CHITTENDEN,  
Governor, captain general, and commander in chief, in and over the State of Vermont.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS, it appears, that the third brigade of the third division of the militia of this state, has been ordered from the frontiers for the defence of a neighboring state: And, whereas, it further appears, to the extreme regret of the captain general, that a part of the militia of said brigade, have been placed under the command, and at the disposal of an officer of the United States, out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of this state, and have been actually marched to the defence of a sister state, fully competent to all the purposes of self-defence, whereby an extensive section of our own frontier is left, in a measure, unprotected, and the peaceable good citizens thereof are put in great jeopardy, and exposed to the retaliatory incursions and ravages of an exasperated enemy:—And, whereas, disturbances of a very serious nature, are believed to exist, in consequence of a portion of the militia having been thus ordered out of the state:

Therefore, to end, that these great evils may be provided against, and as far as may be, prevented for the future:  
Be it known, That such portion of the militia of said third brigade, in said third division, as may be now doing duty, in the state of New York or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this state, both officers and men, are hereby ordered and directed, by the captain general and commander in chief of the militia of the state of Vermont, forthwith to return to the respective places of their usual residence, within the territorial limits of said brigade, and there to hold themselves in constant readiness to act, in obedience to the orders of brigadier general Jacob Davis, who is appointed by the legislature of this state, to the command of said brigade.

And the said brigadier general Davis is hereby ordered and directed forthwith, to see that the militia of his brigade be completely armed and equipped, as the law directs, and holden in constant readiness to march on the shortest notice, to the defence of the frontiers; and in case of actual invasion, without further orders, to march with his brigade, to act either in co-operation with the troops of the United States, or separately, as circumstances may require, in repelling the enemy from our territory, & in protecting the good citizens of this state from their ravages or hostile incursions.

And in case of an event, so seriously to be deprecated, it is hoped and expected that every citizen, without distinction of party, will fly at once to the nearest post of danger, that the rallying word will be—  
“OUR COUNTRY.”

Feeling, as the captain general does, the weight of responsibility which rests upon him, with regard to the constitutional duties of the militia, and the sacred rights of our citizens to protection from this great class of community, so essentially necessary in all free countries; at a moment too, when they are so immediately exposed to the dangers of hostile incursions and domestic difficulties, he cannot conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in him by the voice of his fellow citizens, and by the constitution of this and the United States, without an un-

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of the houses and in a few minutes killed them, and that our father would attend to that part of the business. You also told your children, that you would take good care of your garrison here, which made our hearts glad.  
Listen! When we were last to the Rapids, it is true we gave you little assistance. It is hard to fight people who live like grand hogs.  
Father, listen! Our fleet has gone out; we know they have fought; we have heard the great guns; but know nothing of what has happened to our father with one arm. Our ships have gone one way, and we are much astonished to see our father trying up every thing and preparing to run away the other, without letting his good children know what his intentions are. You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands; it made our hearts glad to hear that was your wish. Our great father, the king, is the head, and you represent him. You always told us, that you would never draw your foot off British ground; but now, father, we see you are drawing back, and we are sorry to see our father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat animal, that carries its tail upon its back, but when frightened, it drops it between its legs and runs off.  
Listen, Father! The Americans have not defeated us by land; neither are we sure that they have done so by water—we therefore wish to remain here and fight our enemy, should they make their appearance. If they defeat us, we will then retreat with our father.

BY MARTIN CHITTENDEN,  
Governor, captain general, and commander in chief, in and over the State of Vermont.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS, it appears, that the third brigade of the third division of the militia of this state, has been ordered from the frontiers for the defence of a neighboring state: And, whereas, it further appears, to the extreme regret of the captain general, that a part of the militia of said brigade, have been placed under the command, and at the disposal of an officer of the United States, out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of this state, and have been actually marched to the defence of a sister state, fully competent to all the purposes of self-defence, whereby an extensive section of our own frontier is left, in a measure, unprotected, and the peaceable good citizens thereof are put in great jeopardy, and exposed to the retaliatory incursions and ravages of an exasperated enemy:—And, whereas, disturbances of a very serious nature, are believed to exist, in consequence of a portion of the militia having been thus ordered out of the state:

Therefore, to end, that these great evils may be provided against, and as far as may be, prevented for the future:  
Be it known, That such portion of the militia of said third brigade, in said third division, as may be now doing duty, in the state of New York or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this state, both officers and men, are hereby ordered and directed, by the captain general and commander in chief of the militia of the state of Vermont, forthwith to return to the respective places of their usual residence, within the territorial limits of said brigade, and there to hold themselves in constant readiness to act, in obedience to the orders of brigadier general Jacob Davis, who is appointed by the legislature of this state, to the command of said brigade.

And the said brigadier general Davis is hereby ordered and directed forthwith, to see that the militia of his brigade be completely armed and equipped, as the law directs, and holden in constant readiness to march on the shortest notice, to the defence of the frontiers; and in case of actual invasion, without further orders, to march with his brigade, to act either in co-operation with the troops of the United States, or separately, as circumstances may require, in repelling the enemy from our territory, & in protecting the good citizens of this state from their ravages or hostile incursions.

And in case of an event, so seriously to be deprecated, it is hoped and expected that every citizen, without distinction of party, will fly at once to the nearest post of danger, that the rallying word will be—  
“OUR COUNTRY.”

Feeling, as the captain general does, the weight of responsibility which rests upon him, with regard to the constitutional duties of the militia, and the sacred rights of our citizens to protection from this great class of community, so essentially necessary in all free countries; at a moment too, when they are so immediately exposed to the dangers of hostile incursions and domestic difficulties, he cannot conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in him by the voice of his fellow citizens, and by the constitution of this and the United States, without an un-

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## HORRID DETAIL OF THE DISASTER ON THE MOBILE.

WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN—EXTRA.  
Town of Washington,  
September 11th, 1813.

By an express, arrived in town last evening, from the Cantonment Mount Vernon, (near Fort Stockton) we have received, under cover from General Claiborne, the following:

Extract of a letter from Gen. Ferdinand L. Claiborne to Gen. Flournoy, commanding the 4th Military District.

Cantonment, Mount Vernon,  
Sept. 11th, 1813.

"SIP  
On the 31st ultimo I had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th with its enclosure, forwarded by express to me, then at Easley's station, near the Creek line, and about 85 miles above this, on the Tombigbee.

"Col. Hawkins's communications for some time past have unfortunately had a tendency to lessen our apprehensions, & to begot a belief of our almost perfect security. My little, but inestimable corps, have felt the effects belotten by the doubts which existed as to the real intention of the Creeks. It probably prevented yourself, and certainly Governor Holmes, from sending troops to this exposed part of the country.—About the 22d ult. I received information that 1200 Indians were on the eve of entering the territory, with intentions to attack the upper posts on the Tombigbee, that commanded by Colonel Carson in the fork of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, and the one on Tensas, commanded by Major Beasley. The Indians from the Black Warrior were to attack the upper posts; and those from the Alabama, that on Tensas. This information was immediately communicated to Col. Carson and to Major Beasley, and my arrangements made for the defence of the three places threatened, in the best manner of which the limited means I possessed would admit.

With eighty men, I went myself to Easley's, and was joined by two detachments of volunteer militia under the command of Col. Haines, aid de-camp to Governor Holmes, and by a Capt. Cassity. The place was not attacked at the time expected, and after several unsuccessful attempts to gain intelligence, my scouts fell in with two Chickaw Indians, from whose information I was induced to believe, that no attack would soon be made. In fact they seemed rather to insinuate that the enemy was rather intimidated, & stated that the Chickaw in the immediate neighborhood who had joined them had, at the instance of Pousomattah (a medical Chief) withdrawn from them, intending to remain neutral; and that they had removed and were removing from the scene of action to a more secure place for their women and children. This I ascertained to be the fact. Their towns were visited by Capt. Wells, of dragons, and found abandoned. Under these circumstances I left Easley's station, and on my way to this post, learned that Major Beasley had been attacked. I reached this place at twelve o'clock last night, having rode seventy miles since morning.

The attack on Major Beasley was made at about 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 30th ult. It was unexpected at the moment it occurred, but the whole garrison was immediately under arms. The host gate was open, and the enemy ran in great numbers to possess themselves of it. In the contest for the gate many fell on both sides: Soon, however, the action became general, the enemy fighting on all sides, in the open field, and near the stockade as they could get. The port holes were taken & retaken several times. A block-house was contested for by Capt. Jackson, the head of his bravery, for the space of an hour after the enemy were in possession of a part of it, when finally they succeeded in driving this company into a house in the fort, and having stopped many of the port holes with the ends of rails, possessed themselves of the walls. From the houses our troops made a most gallant defence, but the enemy set fire to the roofs, and an attempt to extinguish the flames proved unsuccessful. The few who remained now attempted a retreat under the direction of Captain Bailey of the militia, and Ensign C. Ambles of the rifle company, both of whom had been badly wounded. Previously to their retreat, they threw into the flames many of the guns of the dead men. Few of them succeeded in escaping. Both the officers are missing, and supposed to be dead.—Nine of the volunteers and three of the volunteer militia have reached this, several of them wounded. A few citizens who fought in the stockade, but not enrolled in any company, also escaped, one of them leaving a wife and six children, who were probably burnt to death.

Major Beasley fell gallantly fighting at the head of his command near the gate, at the commencement of the action. Captain Jackson was killed about the close of the scene, having previously received two wounds. Capt. Middleton also distinguished himself, having received four or five wounds before he fell. He was active, and fought bravely from the commencement of the action until he died.—Lieut. Spence M. Osborn, of Wilkinson county, after receiving two wounds was taken into a house, but requested to die on the ground, that he might as long as possible see the men fight. The other officers fell nobly doing their duty; and the non-commissioned officers and privates deserve equally well. The action continued until five o'clock in the evening.

Our loss is great; sixty five including officers and men were killed belonging to the 1st regiment of Mississippi Territory volunteers, and twenty seven volunteer militia, officers included. Many respectable citizens, with numerous families who had abandoned their farms for security, were also killed or burnt in the houses into which they had fled. The loss of the enemy must have been from one hundred and fifty to two hundred killed & wounded. Their force is supposed to have been from 5 to 7 hundred.

At the mills of Messrs. L. & W. Pierce, about a mile from the posts, is a small guard, commanded by Lieut. Montgomery, which were stationed previous to and at the time of the attack; but it is believed he abandoned his position in time to save his command. He has not yet been heard of, but I hope made good his retreat to Mobile.

Lieut. Col. Ross, while at Mobile, hearing of the fate, or probable fate of our troops on Tensas, ordered Captain Blue of the 7th regiment, with 100 men to this place, and he arrived about day break this morning, and will here wait your orders. We are busily engaged in fitting this cantonment for defence, and will be prepared to give a good account of the enemy should an opportunity offer. They will, however, not attack us until they unite all their forces; but, when they do, you may rely on their being warmly received. It is my belief that they cannot bring a force against us which we will not be able to defeat; but we can do no more than defend ourselves in this place.

I have not heard from Col. Carson.—He has a good stockade, and a garrison of about 150 volunteers, and within 200 yards is a station, in which are many families, and about 50 fighting men. Should the Indians attack the Colonel, he will certainly defeat them. Dent's and Scott's companies are ordered from Easley's to St. Stephens, where are also the broken companies of Morrison and Peckel. In the Chickaw Factory at St. Stephens, there is much public property. At this place we have the papers belonging to the Lane office. The farms in the country are entirely abandoned; the citizens having left them and fled to the different forts. The enemy will enrich themselves with plunder. I have not a force which will enable me to guard this extensive frontier, and the country must rest upon Gov. Holmes in part for aid. I know that your situation will not admit of your drawing much, if any force from Mobile and Mount Point, and that you have no disposable troops on the Mississippi. Mame (a half breed) who can be relied on, was at Pensacola about 10 days ago. He says that while he was there, direct vessels with Spanish troops arrived.

Judge Toulmin and a great many families, have left this part of the country, and gone to Mobile. I fear many of the Negroes will run off to the enemy.—Indeed they are already in possession of about 100 of them and a large quantity of stock and other property.

6 o'clock, P. M.—An express has this moment arrived from Gen. Flournoy, with orders for the 3d U. S. Regiment to march immediately.

The volunteer Cavalry are also under similar orders.

[From the Mississippi Republican.]  
Mount Vernon, Oct. 3, 1813.

SIR,  
At the date of my last communication I was preparing to meet, at their request, Pousomattah, a distinguished Chief of the Chickaw nation, and a Captain of the Medal Chief, Muskhachubba, in whom he reposes much confidence. An interview took place at St. Stephens, where we had a lengthy and frank conversation, during which I had sufficient cause to admire their friendship for, and the interest they discovered in the welfare of the American people, and which they at once evinced in the strongest manner by a prompt tender of their services and those of their districts, during the present war.

Seeing at once the importance of the business and the serious consequences to which it would inevitably lead one way or another, I immediately determined that the circumstances should be managed with all the delicacy and prudence in my power, and that the arms of this people, which I soon discovered must be exerted in one way, should be made subservient to the good of my country.

On an exertion I found I had influence with them sufficient to bring them to this place, and from it at the request of Gen. Flournoy (who I am happy to say perfectly coincided with me in his views on this subject) to the town of Mobile, where the General met us.

The result of a conversation between the General and the Chiefs was that they are determined to declare war against the Creeks, their great allies the Burrish and all others that are or may become the enemies of the people of the United States. They have unequivocally declared their determination immediately to take up arms in behalf of our country, and from their known character for spirit and integrity, we may rely upon a handsome portion of zeal and activity on their part.—I cannot help congratulating my fellow citizens on the prospect of a security for the active friendship of this people, and especially when we all recollect that their former life and conduct holds out something like substantial grounds for relying upon their professions.

I hope it is unnecessary to request my fellow citizens to recollect this in their intercourse with them, and that the conduct of individuals towards the people of the Chickaw nation may tend to ad-

duce and still more confirm these amicable and friendly sentiments.

It affords me peculiar pleasure to have it in my power to assure my fellow citizens that Gen. Flournoy has been unremittingly and ably engaged ever since he acquired information of the alarming state of things in this quarter, in making such dispositions of the forces of the country, and in forwarding the necessities of war as was best calculated to expel our Creek enemies and to punish those who have by the exhibition of unparalleled ingratitude to our government, and unmannered cruelty to the citizens of our territory, forever dashed all claims to our friendship and confidence, as well to guard our seaboard against their insidious enterprises.—I cannot help remarking the pleasure with which I feel it my happiness to set with him at this moment when the peculiarly distressing state of the community makes it extremely agreeable to remark, that Gen. Flournoy fully sympathizes with the public feelings and consequently, that we have every thing to hope from his arrangements for our relief and security.—He is now at this post, and most probably will not leave this frontier until the Creeks are handsomely chastised, and every interest permanently and completely secured that is at present important to us, or that may become so to our posterity. Myself and the entire regiment of the Mississippi Territory Volunteers have implicit confidence in him, and highly approve of his dispositions, as judicious and strongly marked with the best traits of a military capacity.

I beg permission to notice, and I do it with real pleasure, the happy degree of harmony existing between the regular troops of the U. States and the Mississippi Volunteers, and I feel a strong conviction that their mutual good understanding may be received as a happy omen of the value of their united struggle, should be enemies of our country furnish an opportunity. One thing you may not only rely on, but communicate to our fellow citizens that the operations in this quarter will in a few days assume a new form, and that we shall immediately commence a system of the most active and spirited operations.—The full extent of the views of our enemies are rapidly developed, and we hope not only to anticipate and dispirit their unjust and base views, but one we step, to find in the result of the steps to be pursued, ample security for their good behavior for the future.

The volunteers under my command are marching to the frontiers and are in fine health and spirits.

Gen. Flournoy and myself proceeded to St. Stephens immediately after the arrival of the Dragoons from the Mississippi and of the 3d regiment, where the general commanding will make his dispositions.

A handsome body of troops are expected at St. Stephens in a few days from Tennessee. Col. Carson with a detachment have been in the forks of Tombigbee and Alabama for ten days, but has not been able to meet an enemy, although there are many small parties of the enemy employed in destroying the crops and stocks of the inhabitants—one of his dragoons on a scout was killed, and one man of Col. Haines' volunteer militia, within a few days, and the mills of a Mr. Leonard on Tensas have been burnt since I last wrote you.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

F. L. CLAIBORNE,  
Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

Mr. ISLER.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 26, 1813.

SIR,  
Agreeably to your order of the 21st, we proceeded to Mims' Fort, to collect the bones of our countrymen that fell in the late attack on that place, and to bury their remains in the last human office that we could perform to the obsequies of our fellow citizens, and brother soldiers.

We collected and consigned to the earth TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN, including men, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The subject words were strictly searched for our countrymen, and in that pursuit we discovered at least one hundred slaughtered Indians. They were covered with misbrush &c. We could not be mistaken as to their being Indians, as they were interred with their war-dresses and implements—and although they have massacred a number of our helpless women and children, it is beyond doubt, to them, a dear bought victory. The adjacent country we had strictly examined, and no sign of Indians could be discovered.

The object of our command being completed, we have returned to this post. We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.

(Signed) J. P. KENNEBY,  
Capt. and Brig. Major, Commanding the Detachment.

F. L. Claiborne,  
Brig. Gen. Commanding Mount Vernon and its Dependencies.

[Gen. Claiborne's letter to the editor was accompanied by two documents, one a letter of Judge Toulmin, of some length—the other of col. Boyer, both addressed to gen. Claiborne; that of Judge Toulmin he is necessitated to omit this week, but it shall appear in the next.]

Mobile Point, Sept. 11, 1813.

SIR,  
I have information, from a source in which I place every confidence, that a British armed schooner from the Bahamas arrived at Pensacola on the 10th inst. with a large supply of arms, ammunition, clothing and blankets for the Creek In-

dians—also, that the Seminole Chief Indira have been killed on both the Perimian, and his son William, the latter lately appointed Brigadier General in the British service, are at Pensacola. They drove into that place two hundred head of live cattle and sacrificed the rest, the heretofore unknown price of them was one to eight dollars per head. Fifty cows and calves sold for fifty dollars, so anxious were they to get supplies to join the hostile Indians.

I am well acquainted with those chiefs and know they have great influence with their people.

It appears the arms, &c. were forwarded in consequence of an address sent to the governor of Jamaica some time since by the Creek Indians.—The schooner is the property of a well known free-trader, a captain Johnston of the Bahamas, who has made his fortune by preying on the commerce of France, Spain, and the United States.—I recollect his breaking out of the prison in New Orleans, in the year 1809.

I hope the arrival of these supplies will give you a short respite, and enable you to prepare for any force the whole confederation can possibly bring against your posts.—It would astonish you to see the labor we have performed at this post. We have, literally speaking, levelled mountains and filled up valleys.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN BOYER.

Lt. Col. Commanding.

Brig. Gen. Claiborne.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE EDITORS.

Creek Agency, 31st Oct. 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

As you have published General Claiborne's letter of the 24th of Sept. to Gen. Flournoy in your paper of the 9th, I request you to publish my reply of this date. If it was a personal affair only between the General and myself, I should not obtrude it on the public. My letter explains itself, and I hope all printers who have published his will publish mine.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

Messrs. Galles and Seaton.

Creek Agency, 31st Oct. 1813.

Your letter of the 3d September to general Flournoy, published in the National Intelligencer of the 9th October, I received by the last mail. The object of this reply is to put the paragraph relative to me in a just point of view, to yourself and to my fellow citizens who may have read your communication, and to connect some interesting facts. The 16th June I informed people in authority with you "Peter M'Queen and his partisans who have been ousted from government, are determined to get it again. Those who administered the government I have on a recent experiment found it efficient; and if their courage does not fail them will keep in and punish all disturbers of the public peace." The 21st I was apprised that the divisions among the Indians of the upper towns were coming fast to a crisis. The opposition had put to death some of the friends of the chiefs in power. On the 23d, I was informed by one of the prophets that the Alabama prophets formed a distinct party, who would put their plan in motion, as soon as Tecumseh arrived, and their friends the British were ready for them. The 27th I sent the following notice for publication: "A civil war is commencing among the Creeks. The chiefs and warriors, who in obedience to the orders of the national council put to death the little warrior and his associates, who murdered the two families on Olo in February, have been attacked and six killed, by the Alabama prophets and associates. If the Chiefs and warriors now assembled at Tookabatche, should be unable to restrain their fanaticism and ferocity, they will be hostile to the United States." This was given to James Cornels in writing, to carry with him to general Wilkinson, and your way, to inform the half-breeds and neighbours of affairs among us.

The 5th July I was informed Tookabatche was closely besieged. The 6th I sent sent 200 Cusatus armed to aid the chiefs, and a demand by them to the opposition to explain their conduct. The 13th I reiterated the demand direct by white people. The 27th I was informed the opposition refused to receive my demand, or any talks from col. Hawkins or the white people, they were done with him, and his talks." It was also ascertained that the opposition had concluded with the prophets, but could not control them. Weekly communications of these facts, were made to the secretary of war, general Pinkney and the gen. of Georgia, and but for the stoppage of the mail would have been made westwardly. The runners having all come in, the chiefs of the nation being with me, and having all the information likely soon to be obtained, I gave the following opinion on the crisis before me to the governor of Georgia.

"Creek Agency, 27th July, 1813.

"Our runners have all come in. It is reduced to a certainty by the concurrent testimony of a number of respectable Indians that the civil war which has raged for some time among the Creeks, originated with the British in Canada; that as soon as the chiefs friendly to the plan of civilization are destroyed, or put to flight with their adherents, they will be ready for the active hostilities against the friendly partisans Chatchehocchee, &c. the exposed parts of our frontier settlements, and will attack them without delay. I request you to consider this as an authentic information of a meditated attack." More than 30 and spirits.

since the retreat from Tookabatche. I sent yesterday for some arms and ammunition for the Indians at Tookabatche. Their chief, Cowetan, to gather the warriors of the neighboring towns, and to co-operate with our troops. Two or three hundred should be sent there without delay. I request the favor of you to communicate a copy of this letter to the governor of Tennessee." An express was sent accordingly to the governor of Tennessee.

I sent an express on the same day through the agency with the foregoing intelligence to the governor of Mississippi Territory, general Flournoy, captain Wilkinson, the postmaster of Tensas and Fort Stockton, adding "the citizens in the fork of Alabama must put themselves into the best situation they can to resist an attack from the Alabama," &c. I directed the half-breeds to visit immediately and make common cause with their white neighbors.

The 14th August you wrote me, "Your letters to the post masters of Tensas and Fort Stockton, and the one to captain Wilkinson, were put into my hands by your express on the 4th inst. I immediately made the contents public, and stated to the half-breeds and citizens about me the importance of the information. On the thirteenth I reached this place with 700 troops from Bates Range, and Fort Mobile; and expect to be reinforced by the 7th U. S. regiment infantry in a few days, and I hope to receive orders to enter the Creek nation immediately. Col. Carter with 150 men entered the Creek nation on the 27th July (about 40 miles) and attacked 300 Indians under M'Queen, brought off and destroyed a considerable part of the governor's presents, &c."

From this statement of facts, it is obvious the people in your quarter marched into the Indian country and commenced hostilities first. 180 of them attacked 300 Indians under M'Queen, the head of the opposition, on the 27th July. On the 8th August you received information from my letters to the postmasters and capt. Wilkinson, of the hostile dispositions of the Indians, that "the citizens in the fork of Alabama must put themselves into the best situation they can to resist an attack from Alabama." That the half-breeds were directed to unite immediately and make common cause with their white neighbors, and that you communicated the importance of the information to the half-breeds and citizens.—On the 14th August you had 700 men, besides the neighboring militia, expected the 7th U. S. regiment in a few days, and hoped to receive orders to enter the Creek country immediately.

Read judge Toulmin's letter of the 7th September, to the editor of the Raleigh Register. You will see much correct information on the subject it treats of, and, if the military energy of your mind has recovered from the terror of Indian warfare, you will find the following sentence in your letter totally destitute of truth. "Col. Hawkins's communications for some time past have unfortunately had a tendency to lessen our apprehensions, and to begot a belief of our almost perfect security." If I had made such communications how could they begot a belief of your almost perfect security, when you had begun offensive war on the 27th July? While the chiefs could punish and die punish with death their murderers, I believe they would preserve peace. But when the civil war broke out, and I was informed 23 chiefs were massacred, that the opposition had ceased with the fanatics and could not control them, I was satisfied we should have war, and you knew this the 5th August by my communications, which you acknowledge to have received.

The disaster which befell the party at the Mims' was to retaliate the attack made on the party returning from Pensacola. As soon as M'Queen returned he broke 20 days for an attack on Cowetan, and the warriors convened, it being in primary object with the fanatics to unite the nation. But the families of the killed and wounded, and those who were plundered of the governor's presents, on the 27th July, forced the leaders to change the attack to that of the half-breeds and their assistants. On the way down they were informed the former were at Mims' here, and the latter at a fort in the fork, and they directed their attacks accordingly.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

Gen. Ferdinand L. Claiborne.

St. LOUIS, October 15.

A Barge arrived here a few days ago from Peoria; from the passengers we have collected some accounts of General Howard's expedition against the Indians of the Illinois. On the fourth day about night fell after the arrival of the arm boats at Peoria, and before the stockade was finished, 70 or 80 Indians approached the camp but were discovered before they reached within 150 yards of the sentries; a brisk firing commenced on both sides with very little effect, the immense quantity of underwood and weeds which surrounded the fort prevented a charge from the garrison who were anxious to signalize themselves; two or three discharged of grape from one of the guns with their adherents, they will be ready for the Indians scamper off. Gen. Howard had dition Chatchehocchee, &c. the exposed parts of our frontier settlements, and will attack them without delay. I request you to consider this as an authentic information of a meditated attack." More than 30 and spirits.